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JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,
Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over
the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

Being the Fourth Session of the Eighth General Assembly.

1864.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F. :

J. C. Withers, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER
BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfound-
land and its Dependencies, &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Pro-
rogued until TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JUNE instant :
and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY
until THURSDAY, the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST, next ensuing : I do
therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENE-
RAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST next,
as aforesaid : of which all Persons concerned are required and
commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal
of the said Island of Newfoundland, at
the Government House, at Saint John's,
in the said Island, this Twenty-ninth
day of June, 1863, and in the Twenty-
seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor,
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER
BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland
and its Dependencies, &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Pro-rogued until THURSDAY the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST, instant: and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next ensuing: I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, as aforesaid: of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the said Island, this Eighteenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, and in the Twenty-seventh Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER
BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland
and its Dependencies, &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Prorogued until THURSDAY the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER, instant : and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until SATURDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next ensuing : I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until SATURDAY, the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next, as aforesaid, of which all Persons concerned are required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Island of Newfoundland, at the Government House, at St. John's in the said Island, this Thirteenth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, and in the Twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

A. BANNERMAN,
Governor,
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER
BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland
and its Dependencies, &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands PRO-
ROGUED until SATURDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER in-
stant : and whereas I think fit to PROROGUE the said GENERAL AS-
SEMBLY until THURSDAY, the TWENTY-RIGHTH day of JANUARY next
ensuing : I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Pro-
rogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until THURSDAY the TWENTY-
EIGHTH day of JANUARY next, *then to meet for the despatch of
business*, of which all Persons concerned are required and com-
manded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal
of the said Island of Newfoundland, at
the Government House, at St. John's,
in the said Island, this Eighth day of
December, One Thousand Eight Hun-
dred and Sixty-three, and in the
Twenty-seventh Year of Her Majesty's
Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fourth Session of the Eighth General
Assembly.

THURSDAY, 28th JANUARY, A. D., 1864.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the
Colonial Legislature,

At one of the clock the House met.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
Honbles. Messrs. ROCHFORD,
MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
TESSIER,
O'DWYER,
KENT,
WHITE,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Members pre-
sent.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the
Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and
being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of
the Council commanded the Gentleman Usher of the
Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to go to the
Commons House of Assembly and inform the Speaker
and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and

Governor ar-
rives at Council
Chamber.

Assembly sum-
moned.

pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House ; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature by the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I am glad to meet you at the time when you usually assemble for the despatch of public business, and to deliberate on such measures as the Government may think it advisable to submit for your consideration, or on others emanating from yourselves, which may tend to promote the interests of the people, and the prosperity of the Colony.

I am happy to inform you that the Revenue for the bye-gone year, 1863, exceeds that of the previous one by the amount of £13,372 13s. 2d,—including £1,325 15s. 8d. collected at the Labrador,—which will afterwards be referred to. It is satisfactory also to inform you that the provisions of the Act of the last Session, to reduce the interest payable upon part of the Public Debt, were successfully carried out, thereby effecting a saving to the Colony of £726 per annum.

Detailed accounts, however, of the Revenue and Expenditure, will be laid before you, and I have to regret that in the early part of the year, as heretofore, a considerable sum was paid for Pauper Relief, causing a heavy drain upon the finances,—a drain which must be expected periodically to recur so long as the support of the Poor is thrown entirely upon the ordinary Revenues of the Colony ; and whilst such a system exists, it will be impossible altogether to prevent the improper distribution of Pauper Relief ;—able-bodied and others (some exercising the privilege of voting at Elections) frequently demanding assistance to which

they have no just claim ; whilst the necessities of the aged and infirm are, in consequence, but too scantily relieved. To remedy so great an evil, or at least to endeavour to diminish it, the Attorney General will introduce a measure which he will speedily lay before you, and I can on'y hope that it will meet with your favorable consideration.

Governor's
Speech.

The Leader of the Government will also introduce several Bills ; among others,—to facilitate the recovery of claims, by private persons, against the Government ; —to consolidate and amend the practice of the Supreme Court, &c., &c. ;—to provide for the further Sewerage of St. John's ;—consolidation of the Customs' Laws ; taxing of Waste Lands ;—to establish a Marine Court of Enquiry into the causes of Shipwrecks, &c., &c.

Of the twenty Acts which were passed by you in the Session of 1863, I am happy to say nineteen have been sanctioned by the Crown. One, the Currency Act, as yet remains undetermined. It necessarily required a suspending clause. I am, however, in daily expectation of hearing from the Secretary of State on the subject, and I hope to do so in time to enable you to carry into effect its provisions, which include the introduction of a new Copper Currency, which is much wanted, but cannot be effected until the Act receives the Royal Assent.

On the subject of the Fisheries I shall offer a few observations ; and, in the first place, I am happy to say that the Seal and Cod Fisheries for the year 1863 have proved much more productive than for the two preceding years.

In consequence of the almost total failure of the Seal Fishery in 1862, supposed to have arisen from the unusual pressure of ice along our coasts, together with extensive failures of the Cod Fishery, particularly on the coast of Labrador,—I observed at the opening of the last Session, that—“if much good could not be

Governor's
Speech.

done by Legislation, at all events enquiry might show the people that unsuccessful fisheries, and the consequences attending them, do not arise from the fault or neglect of their rulers"; and soon afterwards a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly was appointed "to enquire into the cause "of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence "of the working of the various modes of Fishing, as "followed by our Fishermen."

The Committee met on the 20th February ;—the different documents laid before them occupied, in the Appendix of the Journal of last year, 62 pages, and the proceedings of the Committee, including the evidence taken, 174 pages. Among the documents alluded to are replies from the Outport Magistrates to a circular from the Government relative to the mode of prosecuting the Fisheries, and the introduction of improvements. There appears to be the greatest diversity of opinion among these gentlemen, as well as amongst those who were examined before the committee, in their views as to the mode of prosecuting the fishery—but, apparently (and, perhaps, naturally) from experience derived in those localities where their interests, or those of their constituents, predominate.

The Committee, during their sittings, sent me a communication enclosing a printed circular containing nine queries, to which they solicited replies,—and the correspondence which passed will be found at pages 501 to 509 in the Appendix before alluded to.

The Committee appear to attach much importance to the hauling of Caplin, and using them for manure, as most prejudicial to the Cod Fishery, by depriving the fisherman of the best bait, the supply of which was alleged to be yearly diminishing by the destructive practice alluded to. If it be true, as I am informed, that, last season, the quantity of Caplin was greater than has been remembered for many years, it shows how ignorant we are of the natural history and habits of

that valuable little fish, which Providence sends periodically to visit our shores, nor is it known from whence it comes, or where, on its departure, it goes.

Governor's
Speech.

In regard to the decline of the Fisheries, the causes of which the Committee was directed to enquire into, —at page 546 there is a Return of the quantity of fish exported from the Colony from the year 1840 to 1862; and, if the quantity caught is to be estimated by the quantity exported, in the return alluded to, there appears to have been no decline in the Cod Fishery; for the average quantity of Cod Fish exported for the *first* five years of the return, viz, from 1840 to 1844, inclusive, is 944,372 qtls., and of the *last* five years, viz., from 1858 to 1862, inclusive, 1,075,687 qtls.; although, as will always be the case, more or less have been caught in certain years; but, it must not be lost sight of that, although the average quantity caught appears not to have decreased, a great increase has taken place in the population, and, consequently, the produce has to support a much larger number of fishermen and their families; and, should the population continue to increase, and trust to the fishery for their subsistence, the natural results must inevitably follow.

As I observed last Session, the community are much indebted to the Committee who conducted a laborious investigation, and particularly to their Honorable Chairman, who took much pains in preparing, and was allowed to bring in, an Act to regulate the Fisheries of this Island and its Dependencies—which was ordered to be printed,—and, having been many months before the public, you will have the opportunity of determining on its merits; and, so much has been written last year on the subject of the Fisheries, by the intelligent gentlemen who conduct the ten Journals which are weekly circulated in St. John's, that, it is to be hoped, some useful results will follow.

In the last Session there was another Select Committee appointed, to take into consideration the best

Governor's
Speech.

method for extending and improving the cultivation of the soil of this country; the Report of that Committee was also printed, and you have had ample time to consider the information they collected, and, I am sure, will give the important suggestions made by them your earnest attention.

I have alluded to £1325 of Revenue having been collected at the Labrador. The sum is larger than was to be expected, considering that the vessel which was sent to collect the Revenue was so much obstructed by Ice that the Collector did not reach the coast until the middle of July. It was first proposed that a steamer should be employed, but, none could be hired under £430 per month.

Her Majesty's Steam Corvette *Vesuvius* met with the same obstruction (Ice), and did not reach the coast earlier than the little sailing craft which conveyed the Collector, and which performed the service well.

The Act which authorized the levying of the same duties there as are collected in the ports of the other parts of this Colony, met with formidable opposition, as you will be made aware of by the documents which will be submitted to you. I am happy to say that it, nevertheless, obtained the sanction of the Crown. I consider the passing of that Act to be of much importance to the Colony, not only as a source of Revenue, but also as the means whereby the advantages of an efficient Administration of Justice have been extended to the Labrador. The Colonial Minister's Despatch which accompanied the Warrant confirming it, touches on other important subjects which you will have to consider when that document is laid before you.

Public attention has, frequently, been directed by many intelligent individuals to the necessity for a Geological Survey of the Colony; and the importance of such a Survey has become, every day, more apparent; and, it must be gratifying to every one who takes an interest in this country to learn that there are now, at

work, two mines,—a Lead and a Copper one,—each employing above a hundred persons, and successfully conducted by enterprising Capitalists, in limited localities; whilst the vast unexplored territory of this Island (as well as its extensive adjunct dependency, Labrador,) opens a wide field for the investigation of the Geologist, and justifies encouraging hopes that the Mineral resources of Newfoundland may yet prove most productive, and afford remunerative employment to its people. The Government lately opened a correspondence on this subject with Sir William Logan, and they have reason to believe that that eminent Geologist will afford such information to the Legislature as may induce it to make every endeavour to promote this most desirable object.

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Estimates for the present year will be submitted for your consideration; and the Supplies which may be considered proper for the Public Service, I am satisfied you will cheerfully grant.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Since we last met, I have received several despatches, some of them of importance, which I shall lay before you, by Message, in a few days hence, along with certain Returns which are now preparing, to enable you better to determine on the questions they refer to.

Having trespassed long enough on your time, you will now proceed to business. You may be assured of my co-operation; and I hope that the Giver of all Good may aid you in your deliberations to promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and the prosperity of the Colony.

Assembly with-
drawn. The House of Assembly having withdrawn, His Excellency was pleased to retire.

A copy of His Excellency's Speech having been left with the President, it was read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cormack,—

Ordered.—That a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor in answer thereto, and

Committee to
draft address of
thanks. Ordered.—That the Honorables Messrs. Cormack,
Frazer and Pinsent, be a Committee for that purpose.

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1864.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.
The Honorable Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER.
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Senior member
takes the chair. The Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Draft of Address
of thanks to
Governor's
speech presented
from select com-
mittee. Hon. Mr. Cormack, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, presented a draft of the same, which was received and read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow; and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

Ordered,—That the Address be printed for the use of Members. To be printed.

Hon. Mr. Cormack gives notice that on to-morrow he will move the suspension of the 35th Rule, with reference to said Address. Notice of suspension of 35th Rule.

Hon. Mr. STABB gives notice that on to-morrow he will move the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the birth of a Son to the Prince of Wales. Notice for appointment of select committee to draft addresses to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the organ of the Government if it be the intention of the Government to introduce any measure for the amendment or repeal of the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, or to obviate the hardships consequent upon the present operation of those Statutes. Notice to ask organ of government for certain information relative to Water Co. Acts.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, bring in a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to the construction of Wills. Notice of bill for amendment of law respecting wills.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the adoption of a resolution expressive of the regret of the Council at the loss, by the hand of death, of the late Hon. Patrick Kough, and of condolence with the family of the deceased gentleman upon that event. Notice of adoption of resolution on death of late Hon. Patk. Kough.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, (Tuesday), at 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
WHITE,
PINSENT,
TESSIER,
KENT,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Senior member takes the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Address in reply read a second time, and 35th rule suspended.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Cormack, the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech was read a second time, and, pursuant to notice, the 35th Rule was suspended with reference to the said Address,

Committed.

Whereupon the House went into Committee on the same presently,

The Hon. Mr. Kent in the chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Address with some

Reported with an amendment.

Amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and,

Report received.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cormack the said Address, as amended, was read a third time and passed, and

Read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, signed the same.

The Address is as follows :

Address.

To His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in

Session convened, beg to thank Your Excellency for ^{Address.} the gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

We are pleased to be informed of the satisfactory state of the Revenue for the past year, exceeding, as it does, by a large amount, that of the previous one; and it is also gratifying to learn that the provisions of the Act of the last Session, to reduce the Interest payable upon part of the Public Debt, were successfully carried out with a considerable saving to the Colony.

We thank Your Excellency that detailed accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure will be laid before us, and regret that, as in former years, a large drain has been made on the Public Treasury for Pauper relief; and we shall rejoice if any feasible measure should be introduced which, without pressing unfairly upon any classes of Her Majesty's subjects, may pass into law and have the effect of removing or diminishing the burthen which in times of general depression is the cause of so serious a drain upon the Revenues of the Colony.

The several Bills to which Your Excellency has referred, and which the Leader of the Government will introduce, will, we have no doubt, receive the earnest and deliberate consideration of both Branches of the Legislature. And it is gratifying to the Council to find that all the Acts passed during the last Session of the Legislature, with the exception of one, have received the Royal assent.

The subject of our Fisheries is one in which Your Excellency has always evinced a lively interest, but in the details of which Legislation may be difficult, perhaps unsuccessful; nevertheless, in the investigation of a matter so vitally affecting our general interests, the fullest enquiry is desirable, and we trust that the efforts of those gentlemen who have so zealously entered into the consideration of the matter, may result in improving and protecting this, our chief branch of industry.

Address.

We assure Your Excellency that the subject of Agriculture shall receive our best consideration. The information obtained by the labours of the Select Committee appointed last Session on this matter, the Council consider of much value; and we are persuaded that in any legislation that may be introduced on this subject, the practical and valuable suggestions made by the Committee will receive the careful attention of the Legislature.

We learn with satisfaction that the duties collected at Labrador, during the past year, amount to the sum mentioned by Your Excellency. We are mindful of the difficulties with which the vessel employed in that service had to contend, and which protracted her reaching her destination until a late period in the season; and we concur with Your Excellency that the Act authorizing the collection of the same duties at Labrador as are received in other parts of the Colony, is an important one, not alone as a source of Revenue, but also as providing, we hope, an efficient administration of Justice for that extensive and valuable Dependency; and we thank Your Excellency that the despatch bearing on this and other important objects will be laid before us.

We are quite sensible of the vast importance that a proper Geological Survey of this Island would necessarily prove. The discoveries which have already been made by persons comparatively inexperienced in the science of Geology as well as Mineralogy, and the mines which have been already opened and are now in successful working by private individuals, prove, to a certain extent, our valuable mineral resources, which appear to be yet only partially known; and we are led to believe that any correspondence upon this interesting subject with so distinguished and eminent a Geologist as Sir William Logan, must be ultimately beneficial to the interests of the Colony.

We thank Your Excellency that the several Despatches to which your Excellency refers will be laid

before us, and for the assurance of your co-operation is such measures as may tend to promote the happiness and welfare of the people.

EDWARD MORRIS,

Legislative Council, } *Senior Member present.*
 Feb. 2, 1864. }

Ordered—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a Deputation of the whole House, and, To be presented by deputation of the whole.

Ordered—That Honbles. Messrs. Stabb and Cormack do wait upon His Excellency and ascertain from him at what time he will be pleased to receive the same. Deputation to ascertain when His Excellency will receive the same.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS, Members present.
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 TESSIER,
 WHITE,
 KENT,
 CORMACK,
 FRAZER.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair. Senior member takes the chair.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would communicate with the Council and inform them when he was prepared to receive the Address in reply to his Speech at the opening of the present Session.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, at 12 o'clock. House adjourns.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1864.

There were present,

Members present.

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
KENT.

Adjourns.

The other Members of Council having been notified that their attendance was not required, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1864.

There were present,

Members present.

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB.

Adjourns.

And the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at a quarter past 10 o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1864.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
WHITE,
CORMACK,
FRAZER,
O'DWYER.

Senior member takes the chair.

Hon. Mr. Morris, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday and Friday last were read.

House proceeds to Government House.

At a quarter past ten o'clock, A. M., the House proceeded to the Government House with the Address.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock, the House having returned, the Hon. Mr. Morris reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words :

House returns.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Reply of His Excellency the Governor to Address.

I have to thank you for the Address which you have just presented to me, and it is satisfactory to me to remark that the observations which I made at the opening of the Session are favourably noticed by you, and that those measures which I had then the opportunity of informing you would be submitted to the Legislature will meet with your deliberate and earnest consideration.

The last English Mail brought me the confirmation of the Currency Act—a very important one—which will soon be laid before you, along with the despatch and documents which accompany it.

It will afford me much pleasure if the information obtained by the Select Committees appointed last Session, on the subjects of the Fisheries and Agriculture, should result in improving the condition of the numerous class engaged in prosecuting the former and afford remunerative employment to those who, it is to be hoped, will be encouraged to devote themselves to the latter.

I am glad that you concur with me in thinking that the Act introduced by the Government last Session, authorizing the collection of the same duties at the Labrador as in the other parts of the Colony, is an important one. My predecessor, in 1856, stated that “common justice to the inhabitants required that the lucrative import trade carried on on the coast of Labrador should be compelled to contribute its fair proportion towards the colonial revenue.”

Several years have since elapsed, and in 1863 the Imperial Government entertained the same views, and notwithstanding the opposition the Act met with, Her Majesty was advised to confirm it; and I hope that the revenue derived from its provisions may enable the Government to secure for the Labrador an efficient administration of justice as well as a fair proportion of protection to that extensive and valuable dependency of Newfoundland.

When I am in a position to afford any information relative to the important subject of a Geological Survey of the country, I shall lose no time in submitting it to the Legislature; and, I have again to thank you for this Address.

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1864:

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Honbles. Messrs. ROCHFORD,

MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

CORMACK,

FRAZER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Documents laid on the table, and for which vide Appendix.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Documents :

1. Copy of Report of James Winter, Esq., Collector of Duties at Labrador.

2. Report of Judge Sweetland, of the proceedings of the Circuit Court at Labrador. Documents.

3. Despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the collection of Duties, &c., at Labrador.

4. Copy of Report of Mr. Henry Andrews, in charge of a boat and crew for the protection of the Fisheries at and around the Island of Belle Isle in the summer of 1863.

5. Copy of Report of General Superintendent of the Fisheries for the year 1863.

6. Copy of Reports of Smith McKay, the Post Master General, and Mr. Byrne, Surveyor, as to the most desirable line to be adopted for establishing a winter overland mail communication with the Northern settlements.

7. Copy of Circular from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing Act of Imperial Parliament confirming the validity of certain Acts passed by Colonial Legislatures. (Dated 21st September, 1863.)

8. Copy of Circular and Enclosure from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the constitution, in the Colonies, of Courts of Enquiry into the causes of Wrecks. (Dated 14th April, 1863.)

9. Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with Enclosure from the General Post Office on the subject of the delivery of Telegraphic Messages at St. John's, Newfoundland, and transmitting copy of new contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, &c.

10. Copy of Report of Post Master General of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1863.

11. Copy of Reports of Surveyor General as to proceedings taken by him with reference to an Address of the Assembly for a Survey of all wilderness or unoccupied Lands, together with a letter of instructions thereon to the Deputy Surveyors.

Documents.

12. Copy of Report and General Account of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for the year ending 31st October, 1863.

13. Statement of the affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

14. Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May, 1863.

15. Statement of the Commercial Bank, to the 30th June, 1863.

16. Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1863.

Appointment of committee to prepare addresses to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the birth of a son to the Prince.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Stabb moved the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare an Address of Congratulation, to Her Majesty the Queen, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the birth of a Son to the Prince of Wales.

Ordered accordingly ; and ordered—

Committee.

That Honorables Messrs. Stabb, Pinsent, and Morris, be a Committee for that purpose.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Organ of the Government if it were the intention of the Government to introduce any measure for the amendment or repeal of the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, or to obviate the hardships consequent upon the operation of these Statutes.

Notice of motion

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice, that he will, on this day week, bring in a Bill for the Amendment of the Law relating to the construction of Wills.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the following Resolutions were received and adopted :—

Resolved,—That the Legislative Council hereby records its deep regret at the loss, by the hand of death, (since last Session), of the Hon. Patrick Kough, whose decease has deprived the Council of an excellent and efficient Member, and the community of a worthy Citizen, long associated with them, both in public and in private life.

Resolution recording regret at the decease of Hon. P. Kough, and of sympathy with his family on their bereavement.

Resolved,—That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Family of the deceased Gentleman in token of the sympathy of the Council with them upon their bereavement.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on tomorrow move for the appointment of a Select Committee upon the Contingencies and Printing of this House.

Notice of motion

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. ROCHFORD,
MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
WHITE,
CORMACK.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Documents:—

Documents laid on the table of the House, vide Appendix.

1. Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that Order of Her Majesty in

Council will be transmitted, specially confirming Currency Act ; Also, enclosing copies of Letters from the Board of Treasury and Master of the Mint, remarking upon the provisions of the Act. (Dated 10th December, 1863.)

2. Copy of Despatch and Enclosures submitting proposal to pay to Her Majesty's Government the amount formerly subscribed by Newfoundland towards the North Atlantic Steam Company's maintenance.

Appointment of contingency committee.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved the appointment of a Select Committee on the Contingencies and Printing of the House during the present Session.

Ordered accordingly, and

Committee.

Ordered—That Hons. Messrs. Pinsent, Stabb and Tessier be a Committee for that purpose.

Report of Henry Knight laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House Report of Mr. Henry Knight, on the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, for the Summer of 1863.

Hon. Mr. Stabb presents draft of addresses to H M the Queen and Prince of Wales

Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, presented the following, which were received and adopted.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

Address.

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland beg to approach Your Most Gracious Majesty with renewed expressions of their loyalty and dutiful attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and person, and to tender to Your Majesty their very sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the birth of a Son to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales,—an event that must cause the most unalloyed satisfaction to every class of Your Majesty's subjects throughout your Majesty's

wide-spread dominions, as promising the hope of a continuation of Your Majesty's illustrious House to wield the sceptre of Great Britain, and to fill that Throne which Your Majesty now fills to the great happiness and comfort of your People.

The Legislative Council pray that the young Prince may be long spared to be a blessing to Your Majesty and to his illustrious Parents, and to be an honour to the country over which he may be destined hereafter to reign.

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
 Legislative Council, } *President.*
 February 11th, 1864. }

TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE
 PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES ;—

The Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in Session convened, in a spirit of devoted loyalty to the Throne, and with sentiments of profound attachment to your persons, beg to convey to Your Royal Highnesses their heartfelt congratulations on the birth of a Prince to your illustrious House,—an event which this Council believes to be one of the most gratifying that could have occurred, as well to the whole Empire as to Your Royal Highnesses ; and one which we trust will, under the blessing of God, be a source of infinite joy to yourselves, and of felicity to the nation, in the prolonged life, in health and strength, happiness and honor, of a Prince destined, we trust, although at a very distant day, worthily to fill that Throne which shall have been adorned by the wisdom and virtues of Your Royal Highnesses, as well as of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our present beloved Sovereign.

(Signed,) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
 Legislative Council, } *President.*
 February 11th, 1864. }

To be engrossed and sent to Governor for transmission.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, ordered that the said Addresses be engrossed, and that the Committee do wait upon His Excellency the Governor with the same, requesting that he will be pleased to forward them to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity.

Notice to ask for certain information relative to C F Bennett's mining lease.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether the proceedings at law, instituted by the late Government to set aside the Mining Lease of C. F. Bennett, of date _____ have been, or are to be, further prosecuted, and if not, why not? and what action the Executive has taken therein, and for all correspondence, agreements, and documents (if any), relating to the subject matter of the said lease.

House adjourns.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1864.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. STABB,
KENT.
TESSIER,
FRAZER.

House adjourns.

And the House adjourned for want of a Quorum, until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURNCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

The Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
WHITE,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday and Monday last were read. Minutes read.

The Hon. Mr. Stabb, from the Deputation to His Excellency the Governor, with the Addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, reported that His Excellency had received the Addresses, and was pleased to say that he would forward the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the first opportunity. Hon. Mr. Stabb reports to House that his Excellency will forward Addresses to Queen and Prince of Wales.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following documents : Documents laid on the table of the House, vide Appendix.

1. Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools in Newfoundland, for the year ending 30th June, 1863.

2. Report upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools, for the year 1863.

3. Copy of Report of General Water Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, together with a statement of receipts and expenditure during the year, and estimate of probable receipts and expenditure for 1864.

4. Copy of Returns of Harbor Grace Water Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Documents.

5. Copy of Correspondence between the Government and Mr. Makinson, on the subject of the unsuitableness, want of speed, &c., &c., of the Steamer *Ellen Gisborne*, as a Mail Steamer, and letter to the Post Master General in reply to an enquiry relative to the renewal of her contract for the performance of the Mail service.

6. Copy of Correspondence entered into with Sir William Logan by the Government, through Mr. Rogerson, on the subject of the best and cheapest mode of making a Geological Examination of the Island, and its probable cost.

7. Copy of Report of Mr. Byrne, Surveyor, on the new line of Road, or Cut, at the head of Conception Bay.

Hon Mr. Pinsent asks for certain information relative to C. F. Bennett's mining lease.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Organ of the Government whether the proceedings at law instituted by the late Government to set aside the Mining Lease of C. F. Bennett, of date _____ have been or are to be further prosecuted, and if not, why not? and what action has been taken therein, and for all Correspondence, Agreements, and Documents, (if any), relating to the subject matter of the said Lease.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, (Thursday), at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 WHITE,
 CORMACK,
 FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. MESSRS. ROCHFORD,
 MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 WHITE,
 CORMACK,
 FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. White presented a petition from Charles Morrissy and others, on the subject of the Herring Fishery.

Petition laid on the table.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Notice to bring
in bill to amend
Herring Act.

Hon. Mr. White gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the 26th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes."

Customs' Man-
agement Bill
brought up
Read 1st time.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for the concurrence of this House, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws of Customs," which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Wills Act
brought in and
read 1st time.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent brought in a Bill entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island," which was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1864.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Members pre-
sent.

Honbles. Messrs. ROCHFORD,

MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

CORMACK,

FRAZER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb inquired of the President if leave had been granted to the Hon. Mr. O'Dwyer to absent himself from meetings of Council; and being answered in the negative, referred to the 47th Rule—Whereupon,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee of Privilege.

Hon. Mr. Reehfort in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had adopted the following letter, and resolved that the Clerk do send the same to the Hon. Mr. O'Dwyer, a Member of this House.

House resumes.

Chairman reports.

Sir,—

I am directed by the Hon. the President to request you to acquaint this House of the reason, (if any), of your almost uniform non-attendance at the meetings of Council.

Letter to Hon. Mr. O'Dwyer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. EMERSON,

Clerk.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws of the Customs," was read a second time, and

Customs' Management Bill, read 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. White brought in a Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 26th Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island and for other purposes,'" which was read a first time, and

Herring Act amendment Bill read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Notice of motion relative to C. F. Bennett's mining lease.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Organ of the Government if the terms of the compromise, or agreement, referred to in the documents laid upon the table of the House, relative to C. F. Bennett's Mining Lease, were carried into effect by any other, and if so, what, Documents or Deeds, and if there be any such Documents or Deeds, to lay the same upon the Table of this House.

House adjourns.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1864:

House meets,

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
WHITE,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Document :

Document laid on the table, vide Appendix.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State advising that Order in Council, confirming Revenue Bill, will shortly be forwarded, but calling attention to Duties on Bread and Biscuits imported from Hamburg. (Dated 31st October, 1863.)

Committee on Customs Management Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs."

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes,

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Report received.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, the following Bills, entitled, respectively,

Deputation from Assembly bring up

“An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same.”

Practice Bill.

“An Act to Shorten and Simplify the Forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a suit.”

Pleading Bill.

“An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence,” which,—

Evidence Amendment Bill,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, were severally read a first time ; and—

Severally read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. White, the Bill entitled “An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes,’” was read a second time ; and—

Herring Fishery Act amendment Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, Hon. Mr. Pin-sent asked the Organ of the Government if the terms of the Compromise or Agreement referred to in the

Documents laid upon the table of the House relative to C. F. Bennett's Mining Lease, were carried into effect by any other, and if so, which, Documents or Deeds; and if there be any such Deeds or Documents, to lay the same upon the table of this House.

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned till to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1864

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
WHITE,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Customs' Management Bill committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. STABB, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs."

The Hon. Mr. Kent in the chair.

Message from House of Assembly with—

A Message from the Assembly being announced,—

The House resumed.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, the following Bills, entitled, respectively,

Bill for recovery of claims against Government.

A Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the more easy Recovery of Certain Claims against the Govern—

ment of this Colony," and a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Costs on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts," which,—

Bill to amend the law relating to costs.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, were severally read a first time, and,—

Read severally 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Chairman resumes chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Report received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. White, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the Coast of this Island, and for other purposes.'" Bill,

Committee on Herring Fishery. Amendment Bill.

Hon. Mr. Frazer in the chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received, and

Report received.

Ordered that the Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

Hon. Mr. Frazer informed the House that the Hon. Mr. White being about to depart from St. John's, requested that permission be granted to the Hon. Member to absent himself from the Council for a short time.

Leave granted to Hon. E. White to absent himself.

Ordered that leave be granted accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs."

Committee on Customs Management Bill.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island" was read a second time ; and—

Wills Act read a 2nd time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Provide for the more Easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony," was read a second time ; and—

Claims Act read a 2nd time

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 1st MARCH, 1864.

House meets. **The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

PRESENT :

Honbles. Messrs. **ROCHFORD,**
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Members present.

Senior member takes the chair.

Hon. Mr. Rochfort, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Customs Management Bill committed.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws of the Customs."

Hon. Mr. Kent in the chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received, and

Ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

Amendments.

The Amendments are as follows :

In the 42nd Section, after the word "goods," at the end of the Section, add "Provided goods destroyed in the warehouse by accidental fire shall not be liable to duty."

In the 62nd Section, after the words "entry thereof," add "or secured according to law."

Wills Act committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island."

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resume.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the more easy recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony."

Committee on Claims Act.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Costs on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts," was read a second time; and—

Costs Bill read a second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1864.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Senior member takes the chair. Hon. Mr. Stabb, Senior Member present, took the Chair.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Customs Management Act read 3rd time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Frazer, the Bill sent up, entitled, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. Mr. Stabb, Senior Member present, signed the same.

Sent to Assembly. Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House has passed the same with some Amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Committee on Claims Act. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Provide for the more Easy Recovery of Certain Claims against the Government of this Colony."

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received, and,

Ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The amendments are as follows :—On the last line in the first section, after the words “ Attorney General,” insert “ or in his absence the Solicitor General,” and on the first line in the second section, after the words “ Attorney General,” insert “ or in his absence for the Solicitor General,” and in the second line of the fourth section, after the words “ Attorney General,” insert “ or of the Solicitor General.”

Amendments:

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on Bill sent up entitled “ An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Costs on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.”

Committee on
Costs Bill.

Hon. Mr. Frazer in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received ; and—

Report received.

Ordered that the said Bill be read a first time to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Frazer, the petition of Charles Power and Lawrence Barron, laid upon the table of this House, on the subject of the Herring Fishery, was read by the Clerk.

Petition of Lawrence Barron and others read.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

House adjourns

THURSDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1864:

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.	<p>Honbles. Messrs. ROCHFORD, STABB, PINSENT, KENT, TESSIER, CORMACK, FRAZER.</p>
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Senior member takes the chair. **Hon. Mr. Rochfort, Senior Member present, took the Chair.**

Minutes read. **The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.**

Claims Bill read a third time. **Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Provide for the more Easy Recovery of Certain Claims against the Government of this Colony," was read a third time and passed; and—**

The Hon. Mr. Rochfort, Senior Member present, signed the same.

Sent to Assembly. **Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same, with some amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto.**

Costs Bill read third time. **Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Costs on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts," was read a third time and passed; and—**

The Hon. Mr. Rochfort, Senior Member present, signed the same.

Sent to Assembly. **Ordered, that the same be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.**

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

MONDAY, 7th MARCH, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Honbles. MESSRS. ROCHFORD,

MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CORMACK.

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island.

Committee on Wills Act.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received ; and—

Report received.

Ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 8th MARCH, 1864.

House meets. **The House met pursuant to adjournment.**

PRESENT :

Members present. **The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.**
 Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK.

Minutes read. **The Minutes of Monday last were read.**

Wills Act read a third time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled " An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island," was read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly. Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same, and requesting concurrence thereto.

Deputation from Assembly brings up— A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for the concurrence of this House the following Bills, viz :—

Sewerage Bill. A Bill entitled " An Act to make further provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's ; and—

Lotteries Act. A Bill entitled " An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Colony," which,—

Read a first time. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, were severally read a first time ; and—

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

THURSDAY, 10th MARCH, 1864:

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. MESSRS. ROCHFORD,

MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CORMACK,

FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to make further provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's," was read a second time; and—

Sewerage Bill read a second time.

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries," was read a second time; and—

Lotteries Bill read a second time.

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same."

Practice Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports progress.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

FRIDAY, 11th MARCH, 1834.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Pleadings Bill read a second time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Shorten and Simplify the forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a Suit," was read a second time; and—

Ordered to be Committed to-morrow.

Practice Bill committed. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same."

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports progress. The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to make further Provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's."

Sewerage Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the report be received ; and—

Report received.

Ordered that the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Colony,"

Lotteries Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports progress.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 14th MARCH, 1864.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
The Honbles. MESSRS. MARRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Sewerage Bill read a third time. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to make further provision for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's," was read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Assembly. Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent,—

Evidence Bill read a 2nd time. Ordered that the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence," be now read a second time; and—

Ordered that the said Bill be committed to-morrow.

Practice Bill committed. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts."

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Chairman reports progress

Ordered—That the Report be received. Report received.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P.M. House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CORMACK,

FRAZER.

O'DWYER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same." Practice bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments. Chairman reports.

Ordered—That the Report be received; and— Report received.

Ordered that the Amendments be engrossed, and the said Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow. Amendments to be engrossed.

Amendments.

The Amendments are as follows:—

Strike out the 5th Section.

In the 11th Section, strike out the words “appointed by Her Majesty.” After the word “proof,” insert “by affidavit before some competent authority within the jurisdiction of the Court.” After the word “same,” insert “or by such official character and signature being verified by certificate purporting to be under the hand and seal of a Consular authority, or of a Notary Public, whose official character and signature shall be verified in manner aforesaid.” After the word “affidavit,” insert “or certificate.” After the word “affidavit,” insert “or certificate.”

In the 12th Section, strike out the words “and in all actions *ex delicto*,” and in place thereof, insert these words after the word “dollars.”

In the 13th Section, strike out the words “competent authority,” and down to the word “agent,” and, instead thereof, insert “one or other of the authorities mentioned in the 10th Section, and verified in the same way.”

Add, at the end of the 17th Section: “Provided that it shall be incumbent on every Defendant who shall have given bail as aforesaid, within fourteen days thereafter, to obtain the Plaintiff’s assent in writing, or a Judge’s order, to be made upon sufficient proof, after hearing the parties, declaring the sufficiency of such bail, and upon such assent or order being duly made and filed, the liability of the Sheriff with respect to such Bond shall cease: Provided further, that in default of such assent or order, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff to proceed forthwith upon the Bond for the recovery of the sum sworn to, and such further sum aforesaid, and to hold the same as indemnity against any claim that may be preferred against him as hereafter mentioned: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for such bail, at any time before a *Capias ad satisfaciendum* shall have been issued in the cause, or within

four days thereafter, upon obtaining a Judge's order in that behalf, to be made as of course, upon a sufficient affidavit of the conditions here imposed having been complied with, and upon payment of the costs, if any, incurred by the Sheriff in any action aforesaid, to render the Defendant to the custody of the Sheriff in discharge of their Bond, and where such render shall be before execution as aforesaid, such Defendant shall not again be discharged but by operation of Law, until he shall have given sufficient security, to the satisfaction of a Judge, to pay the amount of any judgment that may be, or may have been, obtained against him, or to render himself to the Sheriff within four days after a *Ca. sa.* shall have issued against him thereon." Amendments.

In the 18th Section, after the word "Bond," insert "after judgment." After the word "therein," insert "where no such order or assent aforesaid has been had." Strike out the words "amount of the judgment in the cause in which it shall have been given, he may recover any loss thereon occasioned by him," and, instead thereof, insert, "amount of the sum sworn to, and such further sum for costs as aforesaid, he may recover any deficiency in such amounts."

In the 20th Section, strike out the words "competent authority," and down to the word "agent," and instead thereof insert "one or other of the authorities mentioned in the 10th Section, and verified in the same way."

In the 21st Section strike out the word "and," between "alias and pluries," and insert "or." Strike out the word "judgment," and insert "order." Strike out "29th," and insert "28th."

In the 22nd Section, strike out "of the judgment in the cause in which it shall have been signed," and insert "of the sum sworn to, and such further sum for costs as aforesaid." Strike out "loss thereby occasioned to him," and insert "deficiency in such amounts."

Amendments.

In the 24th Section, insert after the word "Master," "by action or suit (if necessary) in his own name or otherwise." After the words "service of," strike out "such," and insert "the warrant of." After the words "service of such," insert "warrant of," and the same in the last line.

In the 31st Section, strike out the word "non-appearance," and insert after the word "Defendant," "not appearing and pleading." For "4," put "3." Before "exceeding," insert "not." After the word "indorsed," insert "and."

In the 32nd Section, strike out "non-appearance," and insert "defendant not appearing and pleading."

In the 33rd Section, after the word "appear," insert "and plead."

In the 34th Section, strike out "appearance," and insert "appearing and pleading, and without further notice to the defendant." After "writ," insert "and of the declaration, where required."

In the 35th Section, add "and plead," and "and pleaded," respectively throughout, after "appear," and "appeared."

In the 37th Section, after the words "Court of Record," insert "or Judge," and erase "and by any Judge sitting at *Nisi Prius*, or other presiding officer."

In the 45th Section, strike out "in" before "actions," on the 6th line. Strike out the words "by leave of a Court or Judge," before "and," and insert them after "and."

In the 53rd Section, for "Superior," substitute "Supreme."

At the end of the now 53rd Section, add "or such Writ of Execution may, at any time before its expiration, be renewed by the party issuing it, for one year from the date of such renewal, and so on from

time to time, during the continuance of the renewed writ, by having the same re-sealed with the seal of the Court out of which the same shall have issued, such re-sealing being marked with the initials of the Chief Clerk, or a Commissioner, together with the date of re-sealing; and a Writ of Execution, so renewed, shall have effect, and be entitled to priority according to the time of the original delivery thereof.” Amendments.

Insert between the now 53rd Section and the now 55th, the following Section, which will then be the 54th:—

“Execution may be levied, as well as attachment laid, upon money choses in action—equitable interests in property, real or personal, and all other property and effects whatsoever; and for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and amount of goods, debts and effects upon which Warrants under Executions may be laid in the hands of third persons, and for realising the same; and also for realising choses in action seized under Execution, the like proceedings shall be had as are prescribed in cases of attachment under the 23rd Section of this Act.”

In the 75th Section, for “three,” substitute “six.”

In the 95th Section, after “one,” insert “or more.” For “other,” substitute “surviving.”

In the 119th Section, before “conspicuous,” insert “some.”

In the 122nd Section, after “Officer of the Court,” insert “or some other person or persons.”

In the 125th Section, after “Officer of the Court,” insert “or some other person or persons.”

Add, at the end of the 133rd Section, “and notwithstanding that the time originally fixed may have elapsed.”

In the 161st Section, after “immediately,” strike out “but,” and insert “in the second case.”

Amendments.

In the 162nd Section, strike out "and any Judge sitting at *Nisi Prius*."

In the 166th Section, for "should," substitute "shall." After "Christmas Day," insert "New Year's Day."

In the 167th Section, instead of "Seal of the same Court," substitute "the seal of the said Court." After "Circuit Courts," insert "or any of them." Strike out "the Supreme or Circuit," and substitute "any or either of the said Courts."

Insert as new 168th Section: "Where both parties agree, or where the Defendant not appearing at the trial, the Plaintiff is willing, and the Court shall not otherwise order, it shall be lawful for the Court, or a Judge thereof, to try and to assess the damages upon any issue or default, and the finding of such Court or Judge shall have the same effect, and Judgment shall be entered thereon, as in cases of trial or assessment by a Jury."

Insert as new 169th Section: "So much of the 3rd Section of the Act 13th Vic., cap. 7, entitled 'An Act to fix and establish the terms of the Supreme, Central Circuit, and Sessions Courts, and to extend the jurisdiction and amend the practice of the said Courts,' as prevents the issuing of attachment for contempt, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

Amendments in Schedule of Forms:—

No. 1.—After "in," and before "action," insert "an."

Endorsements:—Number them 1, 2, 3.

Add to the notice "unless the said debt and costs be previously paid."

Form No. 4.—In the margin, number the notice "Endorsement No. 4."

Add the following form, as No. 5:—

FORM OF SUMMARY WRIT.

Amendments.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To A. B., of _____, Greeting :

We command you, that within four days after the service of this Writ upon you, you do appear and plead in our _____ Court to an action at the suit of C. D., who claims from you _____ for the matters contained in the annexed particulars, and in default of your so doing, the Plaintiff may proceed to Judgment and Execution.

Witness, &c.

A Summary Writ of Attachment, or Capias, may be framed in accordance with the preceding form. And all such Writs must contain the usual endorsements.

Form No. 6.

(Signed,) M. W. W., C. C. & Registrar,
Commissioner.

Form No. 20.—Strike out “that you omit not, by reason of any liberty in your bailiwick, but.”

No. 23.—Strike out “Capias or.” In the recital strike out “arrested,” and “as the case may be,” and “arrest or.”

In the condition of the Bond, strike out “full,” and insert “the said sum of _____ or the,” and after the word judgment, insert “if it be less than the said sum,” and strike out from “in case” to “attachment.”

No. 25.—FORM OF BOND TO THE SHERIFF IN CASES OF
CAPIAS.

Know all men, by these presents, that We, A. B., of _____ C. D. of _____, and E. F., of _____, are severally held, and firmly bound unto the Sheriff of the _____ District of New-

Amendments.

foundland, in the penal sum of (double the amount sworn to) each, to be paid to the said Sheriff, his Successors and Assigns, and for which payment, well and truly to be made, we severally bind ourselves, our Executors and Administrators, by these presents.

Sealed with our Seals, and dated at this
day of A. D.

Whereas the said A. B. has been arrested at the suit of G. H., for the sum of (the amount sworn to) and is desirous of giving security, pursuant to the Statute for release of such arrest. Now the nature of this obligation is such, that if the said sureties do, and shall, within fourteen days hereafter, justify themselves as sufficient bail in this cause, pursuant to the Statute in such case provided, or render the said A. B. to the custody of the said Sheriff, to abide the judgment of the Court in this cause, and if within four days after a *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* shall have issued against the said A. B. in this cause, the said A. B. shall render himself to the Sheriff thereon, or shall pay the amount of the Judgment therein, with costs of Execution, then this obligation to be void, but otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

No. 26.—After the word “appearance,” insert “and plea.”

No. 28.—In the condition of the Bond, between “the,” and “Court,” insert in brackets “(Court which shall next sit within the District).”

Throughout the Forms in the Schedule, alter “£ s. d.,” to “\$ c.”

Passed the Legislative Council, }
16th March, A. D., 1864. }

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries."

Lotteries bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the Chair.

A Message from the Assembly being announced, the House resumed.

Message from Assembly. House resumes.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message:

Deputation from Assembly.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed, without amendment, the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bills sent up from the Assembly, entitled, severally, "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs," and "An Act to provide for the more Easy Recovery of Certain Claims against the Government of this Colony."

Message.

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
15th March, 1864. }

The Deputation having withdrawn, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Deputation withdraws. Chairman resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received; and—

Report received.

Ordered that the said Bill be read a third time tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to shorten and simplify the forms of Pleading in the

Committee on Pleading Act.

Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a suit."

Hon. Mr. O'Dwyer in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Committee on Evidence Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence."

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned till to-morrow, Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 16th MARCH, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets,

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Honbles. Messrs. ROCHFORD,

MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

O'DWYER,

CORMACK,

FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same," was read a third time and passed; and—

Practice Bill read a 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same with some amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Island," was read a third time and passed; and—

Lotteries Act read a 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee

Committee on Pleading Bill.

on the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to shorten and simplify the forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a suit.”

Hon. Mr. O’Dwyer in the chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received ; and—

Ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Amendments are as follows :

Amendments. 10th Section.—At the commencement, insert “ Except as hereinafter provided.”

11th Section. Between “ this,” and “ section,” in the 8th line, insert “ or the preceding.”

15th Section.—At the end, add “ unless the time be extended by the Court or a Judge.”

31st Section.—After “ *son assault demesne*,” insert “ *molliter manus imposuit*, in defence of possession.”

65th Section.—After “ Christmas Day,” insert “ New Year’s Day.”

In the Schedule, alter “ £” into “ \$.”

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 4 o’clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 18th MARCH, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Members present.

Honbles. MESSRS. ROCHFORD,

MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CORMACK,

FRAZER.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to shorten and simplify the forms of Pleading on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a Suit," was read a third time and passed; and—

Pleading Act read a 3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same with some Amendments, and requesting their concurrence thereto.

Sent to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence."

Committee on Evidence Act.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Chairman reports.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received.

House adjourns. On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 21st MARCH, 1864.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 Honbles. Messrs. ROCHFORD,
 MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 CORMACK,
 FRAZER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Committee on Evidence Act. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence."

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill with some Amendments.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received ; and—
 Ordered that the said Amendments be engrossed, and that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Amendments are as follows :—

Amendments. In the 2nd section, between the words " there-upon" and " had" insert the word " immediately."

Strike out from the word "attachment" to the word "if," and insert instead thereof "by order of the Court or a Judge." Amendments.

In the 3rd section strike out from the word "writ" to the end of the section, and insert instead thereof "rule or order of the Court or a Judge, either contained in the rule or order for the examination of such prisoner, or made separately therefrom."

Strike out "other than for assault and battery," 8th section, and, at the end of the 8th section, add, "Provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude a defendant from becoming a witness, should he think fit, in any summary proceeding for assault and battery, or upon any charge under the Act 4 Wm. 4th, Cap. 7, entitled 'An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Bastard Children.'"

In the 22nd section, after the word "insanity," insert "or absence from the jurisdiction."

In the 47th section, after the word "shall," on the last line, insert "without further proof."

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. Messtrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Evidence Bill
read a 3rd time.

Upon motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence," was read a third time and passed, and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Sent to Asscm.
bly.

Ordered, that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same with some Amendments, and requesting concurrence thereto.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 28th MARCH, 1864.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Members pre-
sent.

The Honbles. Messrs. STABB,
PINSENT,
FRAZER,
TESSIER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1864.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Members pre-
sent.

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
FRAZER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and, also, of an Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company," which was read a first time, and—

Deputation
bring up Water
Company Act.

Read 1st time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH, 1864-

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. Messrs. ROCHFORD,

MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

O'DWYER,

FRAZER.

Members pre-
sent.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Stabb moved the Second Reading of the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company."

2nd reading of
Water Company
Act moved.

Whereupon the Hon. Mr. Pinsent proposed the following Amendment:—

Motion that fees
be first paid.

Resolved,—That for the Preservation of the Integrity of the Rules of this House, this Bill be not read a second time until the Fees of the Officers of this House be paid thereon.

Which, on question being put—

There appeared, for the Amendment—

Contents.		Non-Contents.	
Hon. Messrs. Pinsent,		Hon. Messrs. O'Brien,	
“ Rochfort,		“ Stabb,	
“ Kent,		“ Morris,	
“ Tessier.		“ Frazer.	

Negatived.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The original motion was then put;

Whereupon, Hon. Mr. Pinsent proposed the following Resolution in Amendment :—

Resolution
Amendment.

Resolved,—That the Fees of the Officers of this House are payable upon this Bill before its second reading, and that it be read a second time after payment thereof.

Which, on question being put,

There appeared for the Amendment—

Contents.		Non-Contents.	
Hon. Messrs. Rochfort,		Hon. Messrs. O'Brien,	
“ Pinsent,		“ Stabb,	
“ Kent,		“ Morris,	
“ Tessier,		“ Frazer.	
“ O'Dwyer.			

Affirmed.

So it passed in the affirmative.

House adjourns.

On motion made and seconded, the House then adjourned until to-morrow Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 4th APRIL, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Messages :—

Deputation from Assembly with regard to Pleadings Bill—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they concur in the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “ An Act to shorten and simplify the Pleadings in the Supreme and Central Circuit

Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a suit."

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
4th April, 1864. }

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Wills Act—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled, "An Act for the amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island," with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

and House of Assembly, }
4th April, 1864. }

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Practice Bill.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the House of Assembly, entitled "An Act to improve and simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the same," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
4th April, 1864. }

Upon motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent the Amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Bill entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island," and the Amendments of the Assembly in and upon the Amendments of the Council on the Bill entitled "An Act to improve and simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the same," were read a first time, and,

Assembly's Amendments on Wills and Practice Bills read first time.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The same deputation, at the same time, brought up the following Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 8th Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend the Laws for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's;" also to amend an Act passed in the 19th Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend the Laws for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the port of St. John's," which,

Message from Assembly with regard to Pilotage Amendment Act.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, was read a first time, and

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Frazer presented a petition from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Petition from Sons of Temperance.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move for the suspension of the 35th Rule, with reference to all Law Bills, during the remainder of the Session.

Notice of motion for suspension of rules.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1864:

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members pre-
sent.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*,
Honbles. Messrs. ROCHFORD,

MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

The Master-in-Chancery and Clerk laid before the House the following letter received from the Private Secretary, which, by order of the President, was read :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
5th April, 1864. }

SIR,—

The Governor received, last night, the Minutes of the Legislative Council from the 21st to the 31st ultimo.

On glancing them over, he observes that, on Wednesday, the 30th of March, an amendment was made to the second reading of an Act sent up from the House of Assembly, that, “for the preservation of the integrity of the Rules of this House, this Bill be not read a second time until the Fees of the Officers of this House shall be paid thereon.”

This resolution appears to have been lost, and on the original motion being put, the following amendment appears to have been carried, viz :—

“That the Fees of the Officers of this House are payable upon this Bill before its second reading, and that it be read a second time after payment thereof.”

The Act alluded to is "An Act for the Amendment of the General Water Company."

The Governor has not seen the standing orders of either House, nor is it his province in the remotest way to interfere with such rules and regulations as the two Branches of the Legislature may think proper to adopt; but, there are certain Acts which he, as Governor, may consider it necessary (in accordance with explicit instructions,) to require information about, before he can give his assent to them.

He will therefore feel obliged to you to lay this communication before the Council, at their first meeting, with his request that the Council will be pleased to authorise you to inform the Governor of the grounds on which the second reading of the General Water Company Amendment Bill was postponed "until after payment of the fees of the Officers of the Council."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. J. COEN,
Private Secretary.

Honorable G. H. EMERSON,
Master-in-Chancery,
&c., &c., &c.

Whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee of Privilege.

Committee of Privilege.

Hon. Mr. Frazer in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Committee reported the following Resolution, which was received and adopted:—

Committee reports.

Resolved,—That the Master-in-Chancery and Clerk be authorized to convey to His Excellency the information required in the foregoing communication.

Report received.

Petition from
Sons of Temper-
ance.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Frazer, the Petition from the Officers and Members of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance was read by the Clerk, praying for the enactment of some law for the suppression of drunkenness.

Assembly's
amendments on
Practice and
Wills Bills, read
2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Amendments of the Council, on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to improve and simplify the practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the laws relating to the same," were read a second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Bill entitled "An Act for the amendment of the law with respect to Wills in this Island," were read a second time.

Pilotage amend-
ment Act read
second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws for the regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's; Also, to Amend an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the year of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's" was read a second time; and—

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

35th rule sus-
pended.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the 35th Rule of this House was suspended with reference to all law bills during the present session.

Committee on
Practice Bill.

Whereupon, the House went into Committee on the Amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Amendments of the Council on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to improve and simplify the Practice on

the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to consolidate the Laws relating to the same.”

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Amendments without amendment.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received.

The Amendments were then read a third time and passed; and—

Amendments on Practice Bill passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the same be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Message to Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent the House went into Committee on the Amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Bill entitled “An Act to amend the Law with respect to Wills in this Island.

Committee on amendments on Wills Act.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Amendments without amendment.

Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Report received.

The Amendments were then read a third time and passed, and

Amendments passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that a message be sent to the Assembly, acquainting them that this House had adopted the same without amendment.

Message to Assembly.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 6th APRIL, 1864-

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.
 Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
 STABB,
 PINSENT,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 CORMACK,
 FRAZER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Letter from W. J. Coen, Esq. read. The Master-in-Chancery and Clerk, by direction of the House, read a letter addressed to him from W. J. Coen, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, thanking the Council, on behalf of the Governor, for the prompt course adopted by them, as expressed in their Resolution of date the 5th of April, 1864.

Committee on Pilotage Amendment Act. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend the Laws for the regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the port of St. John's;' also, to amend an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's.'"

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received; and—

Ordered that the said Bill be read a third time tomorrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, the following Bills, entitled, respectively,

Deputation from Assembly with regard to—

“An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1864, and for other purposes,” and,

Supply Bill

and

“An Act for the Establishment of a Public Park in St. John’s, which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, were severally read a first time, and,

Public Park Bill.

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The same Deputation at the same time brought up the following message :—

Message from Assembly.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence,” without amendment.

F. B. T. CARTER,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
April 5th, 1864. }

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Organ of the Government for a return of the number of passengers—cabin and steerage—the quantity and quality of freight brought to and from St. John’s, per coastal steamer *Ariel*, since she commenced running.

Number of passengers, &c., per “*Ariel*.”

Hon. Mr. Frazer gives notice that he will, on Friday next, move the House into Committee of the Whole on the consideration of certain resolutions in reference to Sessional Pay claimed for Members of this Council.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House with reference to the Supply Bill.

Notice of motion for suspension of Rules.

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P.M.

THURSDAY, 7th APRIL, 1864.

House meets The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President*.

Members present.

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
FRAZER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Pilotage Amendment Act passed

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Amend an Act passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws for the regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's; Also, to Amend an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the year of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's" was read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Message to Assembly.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Communication from Lieut. Gen. Knollys.

The Hon. the President laid before the House the following communication :—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, }
May 2, 1864. }

Lieut.-General Knollys is commanded to assure the Legislative Council of Newfoundland that the Prince of Wales has had great pleasure in receiving

their Address congratulating His Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales upon their marriage. His Royal Highness thanks them very sincerely for this as well as for the gratifying terms in which they have alluded to the visit of His Royal Highness in 1861.

The Hon. LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President of the Legislative Council,
Newfoundland.

The Hon. Mr. Stabb, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House the following Message:—

Message from
Governor.

A. BANNERMAN, *Governor*.

The following appears in the Minutes of the Legislative Council, a copy of which was sent to the Governor this morning:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, }
Wednesday, 6th April, 1864. }

The Master-in-Chancery and Clerk, by permission of the House, read a letter addressed to him from W. J. Coen, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, thanking the Council on behalf of the Governor, for the prompt course adopted by them, as expressed in their resolution of date 5th April, 1864.

The Governor has to express his regret, that he inadvertently, on the fifth and sixth instant, sent, through the Private Secretary, communications for the Legislative Council, addressed to the Master-in-Chancery and Clerk, which ought to have been presented by Message from himself, a course which he will take care to pursue in future, when he may require information from or afford it to the Council, in order that such Messages may appear on the records.

Government House, }
7th April, 1864. }

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for

defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1864, and for other purposes," was read a second time.

35th Rule suspended.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the 35th rule of this House was suspended with reference to the said Bill.

Committee on Supply Bill.

Whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Supply Bill passed.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Message to Assembly.

Ordered that the same be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Park Bill read second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Public Park in St. John's," was read a second time, and—

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Returns moved for.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Kent asked the Organ of the Government for a return of the number of passengers, cabin and steerage, the quantity and quality of freight brought to and from St. John's per coastal steamer *Ariel*, since she commenced running.

Hon. Mr. Stabb said that the return would be furnished at an early day.

House adjourns.

On motion, made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 8th APRIL, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. MESSRS. ROCHFORT,
MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
TESSIER,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid upon the table of the House a return of the number of passengers per steamer *Ariel*, from 3rd June, 1863, to 8th April, 1864, and amount of freight for same period.

Return per "Ariel," vide appendix.

The Hon. the President read to the House the following letter :—

Letter from Col. Sec'y. to President.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
8th April, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. the Members of the Legislative Council, that it is His Excellency the Governor's intention to close the 4th Session of the present General Assembly on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the President
of the Legislative Council.

Committee on Park Bill. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Public Park in St. John's."

Hon. Mr. Rochfort in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered that the report be received ; and—

Ordered that the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Motion respecting sessional pay negatived. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Frazer moved that this House do go into Committee on certain resolutions in reference to sessional pay for members of the Council, which, on question being put, was resolved in the negative.

Revenue Act brought up and read a first time. A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, a Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," which, on motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb, was read a first time, and—

Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Notice of suspension of 35th Rule. Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House as regards all Bills during the remainder of the Session.

Notice re Fees on Water Co. Bill. Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on Monday next, move that the Resolution of the House, that Fees be paid on the Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company, be rescinded, and the said Bill be read a second time.

Notice re Athenæum and Almanack grant. Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government why the usual vote to the St. John's Athenæum was not put in the Supply Bill of this year, and why the vote formerly granted for the Newfoundland Almanack has not been continued.

PROTEST OF THE HON. MR. FRAZER.

Whereas, on Wednesday, the 6th April, inst., I, James Oliphant Frazer, Member of the Council, did, in my place, give notice that on Friday next I would move the House into Committee of the Whole on the consideration of the following resolutions in reference to sessional pay claimed by members of this House :—

Protest.

Whereas, the sessional pay claimed by members of this Council has been resisted by the House of Assembly, and that in consequence the Bill for defraying the contingent expenses of the Legislature for the session of 1863, was lost.

Resolved,—That the present financial condition of the Colony, and the additional expenditure that would be incurred were members of this House to receive sessional pay, form additional reasons why, under existing circumstances, this House should not press for sessional pay for its members.

Resolved,—That the life tenure of a Legislative Councillor's appointment, and its emanating from the Crown, as well as the position he occupies, and the privileges attached to that position, are all opposed to the principle of his receiving sessional pay out of the Revenue levied from the people of the Colony.

Resolved,—That while a majority of this House adhere to the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of sessional allowance to members of Council, as a decisive affirmation of their claim to such allowance, the Council nevertheless prefer to waive this point in their favour, and to rely on those considerations set forth in the preceding resolutions, such course having in their view the additional recommendation of being conservative of that harmony which, for the proper conduct of the public business, is so essential to maintain between the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature.

And whereas, the said Resolutions were not entered upon the Journal in conformity with such notice.

And whereas, this House voted not to amend the minutes so as to enter the said Resolutions upon the Journal of this House, as was the intention of such notice aforesaid: I do hereby enter my protest against so plain an infringement of the rights of members and rules of Parliament.

(Signed,)

J. O. FRAZER.

Council Chamber, }
8th April, 1864. }

GEO. H. EMERSON, *Clerk.*

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 11th APRIL, 1864.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*
Honbles. MESSRS. ROCHFORD,
MORBIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
O'DWYER,
CORMACK,
FRAZER.

Minutes read. The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Park Bill read a third time. Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Public Park in the town of St. John's," was read a third time and passed, and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the same be sent to the Assembly with Message that this House has passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the 35th Rule of the House was suspended for the remainder of the session.

35th Rule suspended.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, and for other purposes," was read a second time.

Revenue Bill read a second time and committed.

Whereupon this House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent in the Chair.

A Message from the Assembly being announced,

Message from Assembly.

The House resumed.

House resumes.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for the concurrence of this House, the following Bills, entitled, respectively,

"An Act to indemnify His Excellency Governor Sir A. Bannerman for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony."

Indemnity Bill,

"An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony."

Road Bill,

"An Act for establishing the standard weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles."

Weights and Measures Bill,

and

"An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith,'"—

Shipping Surveyors' Act—brought up.

Which were severally read a first and second time.

Read severally a first and second time.

The same Deputation at the same time brought up the following Message:—

Message.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish the House with the amount of their Contingencies for the present Session.

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
8th April, 1864. }

Deputation withdraws.
Chairman resumes Chair.
Message announced.
House resumes.
Deputation with

The Deputation having withdrawn, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

A Message from the Assembly being announced,—

The House resumed.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message, and Addresses, for concurrence.

Message.

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly beg leave to acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the accompanying Addresses, on the subject of the Petitions of Robert Grieve and Henry Renouf, to which they request the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

(Signed,)

F. B. T. CARTER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
11th April, 1864. }

Address s.

To His Excellency SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, *Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Robert

Grieve, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable. Addressees.

House of Assembly, }
9th April, 1864. }

*To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER
BANNERMAN, Knight, Govern-
or and Commander-in-Chief
in and over the Island of New-
foundland and its Depend-
encies, &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly beg leave to bring under Your Excellency's notice the accompanying copy of a Report made in 1862, by a Committee of this House, to whom was referred a Petition of Mr. Henry Renouf, praying that this House would grant a sum of money to defray the cost of clothing and accoutrements for the men of the 4th Volunteer Rifle Company. It will be observed that the report states "that the debt was incurred under the full impression and assurance that the amount would be paid by the Government, and such being the case, we think the prayer of the petition ought to be favorably considered." The House of Assembly, therefore, beg respectfully to request, that Your Excellency will take the matter into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

House of Assembly, }
9th April, 1864. }

The Deputation having withdrawn, the Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Deputation with-
draws.
Chairman re-
sumes chair,
House resumes.
Chairman re-
ports.

Report received.

Read 3rd time. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Committee on Indemnity Act. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify His Excellency Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the Service of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received.

Read 3rd time. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed; and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Committee on Road Bill. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony."

Hon. Mr. Frazer in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and— Read a third time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the same be sent to the Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Stabb moved that the Resolution of the House that Fees be paid on the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company, be rescinded, and the said Bill be read a second time, which, on question being put, was resolved in the affirmative. Resolution on Water Company Act rescinded and bill read 2nd time.

Whereupon the Bill was then read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received. Report received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and— Read a third time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message that this House had passed the same without amendment.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her Majesty entitled "An Act for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith." Shipping Surveyors' Act committed.

Hon. Mr. Cormack in the chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received.

Read a third time. The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and—

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with message, that this House had passed the same without amendment.

Committee on Weights and Measures Act. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal and other articles."

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

House resumes. After some time the House resumed.

Chairman reports. The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Report received. Ordered that the Report be received.

House adjourns. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 12th APRIL, 1864:

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Members present. Honbles. MESSRS. MORRIS,
STABB,
PINSENT,
KENT,
CORMACK,
FRAZER,
O'DWYER,

Minutes read. The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to notice the Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government why the usual vote to the St. John's Athenæum was not put in the Supply Bill of this year, and why the vote formerly granted for the Newfoundland Almanack has not been continued.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles." Committee on Weights and Measures Act.

Hon. Mr. Morris in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill with some amendments. Chairman reports.

Ordered that the Report be received. Report received.

The said Bill as amended, was then read a third time and passed,—and Read a third time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same with some amendments, and requesting concurrence thereto. Sent with message to Assembly

The Amendments are as follows :—

1st Section, after the word "exposed," insert "or offered." Amendments.

Before the last clause in the 2nd Section, insert "And when any of the articles aforesaid shall be sold by the barrel, every such barrel shall contain at least three bushels of the weight aforesaid."

14th Section—Strike out from the word "for," on the third line, down to the word "to," on the sixth line, and insert before the word "to," "and :". Between the word "inspect" and "all," in the same line, insert "not less than once in every three months."

Strike out the 15th Section.

At the end of the 18th Section, add "and shall continue in force for one year from that time."

Address on petition of R. Grieve, Esq., concurred in.

Hon. Mr. Frazer moved that the Address to His Excellency the Governor sent up from the Assembly for concurrence, on the Petition of Robert Grieve, be adopted, which, on question being put, was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered that a Message be sent to the Assembly acquainting them that this House had concurred in and passed the same.

Address on petition of H Renouf negatived.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved that the Address to His Excellency the Governor, sent up from the Assembly for concurrence, on the subject of the petition of Henry Renouf, be adopted, which, on question being put, was resolved in the negative.

Contingencies Report presented.

The Hon. Mr. Pinsent, from the Select Committee appointed to report on the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, presented a Report of the same, which was read and received.

Committee of Privilege thereon.

Whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee of Privilege on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Stabb in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Chairman Reports.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House without amendment.

Report received.

Ordered that the Report be received.

The said Report was then adopted and passed, and—
The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered that the same be sent to the Assembly with Message requesting their concurrence thereto.

Report.

The Report is as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session, beg leave to Report that they have examined the Accounts of the Clerk, amounting

to One Hundred and Five Pounds Seven Shillings and Six Pence, and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, amounting to Twenty-five Pounds One Shilling and Six Pence, which they recommend to be paid. And the Committee further recommend that the Members and Officers of this House be paid for their Services during the present Session, as follows :

The Hon. the President of the Council,	£200 0 0	Contingencies Report.
The Clerk and Master-in-Chancery,	350 0 0	
The Reporter,	125 0 0	
The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	120 0 0	
The Doorkeeper,	50 0 0	
The Assistant Doorkeeper and Messenger,	30 0 0	
The Messenger,	25 0 0	
The Proprietor of the "Times," for publishing Debates,	40 0 0	
The Proprietor of the "Newfoundlander," copying Debates.	30 0 0	
The Proprietor of the "Ledger," ditto ditto	30 0 0	
J. W. McCoubrey, for Miscellaneous Printing	135 5 5	
Probable cost of Printing and Binding Journals for the present Session,	200 0 0	
Clerk's Account for Contingencies,	105 7 7	
Usher of the Black Rod's Account for Contingencies,	25 1 6	
Proprietor of "Courier," for copying Debates,	30 0 0	
Sessional Allowance to Eleven Members of Council, exclusive of the President, £42 each, less amounts deducted for non-attendance of Members, agreeably to a Resolution of this House, passed the 11th May, A.D., 1860.	370 0 0	
	£1865 14 6	
President and Members' pay for last Session,	502 0 0	
	£2367 14 6	

(Signed) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
 Legislative Council, }
 April 12th, 1864. } *President.*

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following Message :—

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

Message from
Assembly.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they concur in the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled “ An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the sale of Bread, Coal, and other articles.”

F. B. T. CARTER,

Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
April 12th, 1864. }

Notices of mo-
tion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the rescinding of the Resolution upon the petition of Henry Renouf, and that a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, expressive of the concurrence of this House thereon.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether it be the intention of the Executive to extend the benefits of Outport Steam Communication, and also that he will enquire what provision has been made for an Overland Postal Route North, and whether it be the intention of the Government to open up the country by means of roads in that direction, and generally throughout the country, to extend the means of winter communication.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government what provision has been made, and what steps have been taken, with regard to a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of this Island and its Dependencies, and what the plans and intentions of the Executive are concerning the same.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to

lay upon the table of this House the Report of the Board of Works for the present year, Financial Secretary's Report, and Custom House Report, and shall enquire why these Documents were not laid upon the table.

On motion made and seconded the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A.M. House adjourns.

WEDNESDAY, 13th APRIL, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, *President.*

Honbles. Messrs. MORRIS,

STABB,

PINSENT,

KENT,

TESSIER,

CORMACK,

FRAZER,

O'DWYER.

Members present.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved that the Resolution on the Petition of Henry Renouf be rescinded, which, on question being put, was resolved in the affirmative. Resolution on petition of H. Renouf rescinded.

Whereupon the said Address was then concurred in and passed,—and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government whether it was the intention of the Executive to extend the benefits of Outport Steam Communication; and what provision has been made for an overland Postal-route North; and whether it was the intention of the Government to open up the country by means of roads in that direction, and generally throughout the country to extend the means of inter-communi-

cation; and what provision has been made, and what steps taken, with regard to a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of this Island and its Dependencies; and what the plans and intentions of the Executive are concerning the same; and also asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of this House the Report of the Board of Works for the present year, Financial Secretary's Report, and Custom-House Report and shall enquired why these Documents were not laid upon the table.

Financial Secretary's statement
Vide Appendix.

Hon. Mr. Stabb laid on the table of the House the Statement of the Financial Secretary of Newfoundland for the year ending 31st December, 1863. (Vide Appendix.)

Contingency Bill brought up.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature," which was read a first time.

Message to Assembly relative to Contingency Bill.

Whereupon, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the following Message and Address were sent to the Assembly in answer thereto.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council report that they cannot proceed with the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature in its present state, because the amount of their Contingencies, as sent by Message to the House of Assembly by its own request, is not included the Bill, and the Council refer to the Resolution and Messages of the last and previous Sessions.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

Legislative Council, }
April 13th, 1864. }

President.

*To His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER
BANNERMAN, Knight, Governor,
&c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;—

Address to Governor relative to Payment of Officers, &c. of both Branches.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly, while regretting that the protraction of the dispute as to the right of Members of Council to sessional pay

has resulted in the rejection of the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of this Session, are decidedly of opinion that it would be manifestly unjust and unfair that the Officers and Servants of both Branches of the Legislature should be prejudiced by the action of the Legislature as to the rights of its Members only, by being deprived of the salaries which they have earned, and which are their chief means of support; and they accordingly respectfully recommend that the said Officers and Servants be paid out of the Public Treasury, notwithstanding the loss of the said Bill.

Passed the Legislative Council, this 13th day of April, 1864.

(Signed,) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Hon. the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons House of Assembly, and acquaint the Speaker and Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills:

Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of Saint John's. Bills assented to.

An Act for the Establishment of a Public Park in Saint John's.

An Act to provide for the more easy Recovery of certain Claims against the Government of this Colony.

An Act to Improve and Simplify the Practice on the Common Law Side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to Consolidate the Laws relating to the same.

An Act to Shorten and Simplify the Forms of Pleading in the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, and to render them more adapted than at present to the

Bills assented to.
(continued.)

discovery and determination of the real points in dispute between the parties to a Suit.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Statute Law of Evidence.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Costs on the Common Law side of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts.

An Act for the Amendment of the Law with respect to Wills in this Island.

An Act for the Amendment of the General Water Company Acts, and also of the Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Lotteries in this Island.

An Act to Amend an Act passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law for the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's"; also to Amend an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of Pilots, and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's."

An Act for establishing the Standard Weight of Grain and Pulse, and to regulate the Sale of Bread, Coals, and other articles.

An Act to Amend an Act passed in the twenty-first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Surveyor of Shipping in this Island, and for other purposes connected therewith."

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges, within this Colony.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Customs.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, and for other purposes.

Bills assented to
(continued.)

An Act to Indemnify His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

S P E E C H .

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

The public business of the session being brought to a close, it will terminate by prorogation to-day ; and you will thus be relieved from Legislative duties, and be enabled to pursue your usual more pleasant and profitable avocations.

Among the Acts which you have passed, I observe that there are six relating to the practice, pleading and regulation of the Courts of Judicature, &c., &c., and to the amendment of the Law in other respects. As the objects of these Acts are to assimilate legal proceedings here to the practice prevailing in English Courts, I hope they may prove as beneficial as, I am sure, they are intended to be, and afford the learned Judges here the advantage which they may avail themselves of, viz., reference to the opinions of the Judges of the English Bench on many most important cases which have been decided by them.

At the commencement of the Session, in alluding to the heavy drain upon the finances of the Colony, by the large sum paid for pauper relief, I stated that "to remedy so great an evil, or at least to endeavour to diminish it, the Attorney General would introduce

Governor's
Speech (con-
tinued.)

a measure which, I could only hope, would meet with your favourable consideration." I am happy to find that the provisions of the Act brought in by that Officer were pretty fully discussed, and that a Poor Law Bill has now been read a second time, and its principle affirmed, by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, with a view to its final adoption at a future time, after it has received the consideration of the country.

Another Bill, an important one, I think, namely, to tax the possessors of tracts of wilderness or waste lands, was also postponed ; but, I understand, necessarily so, in order that further information should be acquired in relation to these lands and their different localities.

An Act for the regulation of the Fisheries was introduced last session. It was printed, and very properly circulated, in order that all parties engaged in the Fisheries might have an opportunity of considering its provisions ; but there has been so much difference of opinion among them,—with difficulties as well as prejudices to overcome,—that, I understand, the honorable gentleman who introduced the measure has (I think very wisely) thought it inexpedient, at present, to ask for legislation on so important a question.

You are aware that, after the opening of the Session, a despatch arrived with Her Majesty's special confirmation of the Currency Act, and no time was lost in making the necessary arrangements, and communicating with the proper authorities, so that a supply of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins should be furnished from the Royal Mint for the use of the Colony, and I am in daily expectation of being in a position to issue the Proclamation required by the Act.

It is gratifying to observe that the Sewerage of St. John's is progressing, and that further provision has been made this Session for carrying on that most useful work.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Governor's
Speech (con-
tinued.)

I have to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the Public Service, and they shall be appropriated as you have determined. Should the Fisheries be more successful this season, (which I sincerely hope they will,) less Pauper Relief will be required, and I trust that next session you will be enabled to vote a larger sum for the Road Service.

Considering the numerous applications which are annually made to you for the repair of roads, it would, perhaps, be worthy of your consideration whether statute labor should not be required, (a system which, I believe, prevails everywhere else,) in aid of the repairs of such branch roads as have been made for the convenience of parties who are located in their vicinity.

Before the prorogation I am desirous to make a few observations on a subject which has given rise to some discussion in your Honorable House. I allude to the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America.

As the period is drawing to a close when the provisions of that Treaty would terminate, unless continued by mutual consent, (referring to the Message which I directed to be presented to you yesterday,) it was with great satisfaction I observed that the Congress of the United States had resolved to direct "inquiry to be made into the practical working of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain; and if experience had developed defects and inequalities in the operations and workings of the said Treaty, whether it may not be expedient, for the mutual advantage of the parties to the said Treaty, to alter and amend the same, in such manner as to remove such objections, and render the same reciprocally beneficial to both parties thereto." Nothing could be more reasonable than such a resolution on the part of the Government of the United

Governor's
Speech (con-
tinued.)

States, who have directed the gentlemen connected with their Consular Department, and employed in the different North American Provinces, to make the necessary enquiries, and report the same to Congress.

You, Gentlemen, have passed an Address to the Queen on the subject of this Treaty, and nothing will afford me greater satisfaction than its continuance, with any modifications and amendments which may be considered necessary to promote the interests of those who are parties to its provisions.

For my own part, I shall only say that I believe Reciprocity with Great Britain and the United States may be carried further, by amicable arrangement; for I think we may expect, and safely ask for, a participation in their Coasting Trade, as they do in ours, and that we may be placed on the same footing in regard to the Registration of Shipping, as they are placed by us.

I have not forgotten the objections which were made, (and that too by some professed *free traders* in this Colony,) to allowing the *Victoria*, Captain Sluyter, to convey goods and passengers to Conception Bay. Differing, as I did, from the construction put on the Navigation Laws, in regard to that vessel, and, in accordance with the powers vested in me, I directed the Custom House authorities, on that occasion, to place the *Victoria* on the same footing as a British ship, and the case being referred to the Home Government, my decision was confirmed as correct.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have, by Messages during the Session, directed several Reports and Documents, on different subjects, to be laid before you; and I would take the liberty particularly to request your attention to those relative to Labrador,—namely, the Reports of Capt. Hamilton,

and the correspondence which has taken place between merchants carrying on trade on that coast, and Her Majesty's Government, &c. You will see how very hostile these gentlemen are (and which does not surprise me) to the Government of Newfoundland interfering, in any way, with the coast of Labrador; and they actually propose that a Bill should be brought into Parliament to re-annex this valuable dependency of Newfoundland to the Government of Canada. They may have been led to believe that we look upon it with cool indifference, but I think they will be mistaken, for I hope that, ere long, it may prove of the utmost importance, by affording employment to our fishermen, and giving them a much greater scope for pursuing a branch of industry which they seem to prefer to any other.

Governor's
Speech (con-
tinued.)

I shall say no more on this subject further than to place on record, this day, the Jurisdiction which I consider my Commission, as Governor of Newfoundland, gives me on the coast of Labrador,—namely,—*commencing at Anse (Blanc) Sablon, in Latitude 51° 52' N. and Longitude 57° 9' W., including Woody Island, running due North and South to Latitude 52°; from thence, all the coast of Labrador and Islands adjacent, up to Cape Chudleigh, in Latitude 62° 37', Longitude 65° W., at the entrance of Hudson's Straits*''; or in plainer language, embracing territorial limits of *all the coasts of Labrador and Islands adjacent, from Blanc Sablon Bay to Cape Chudleigh.*

I have now only to express my wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

It has just been announced to me that the question of pay to the Members of the Legislative Council remains unsettled, which I regret, as it must occasion inconvenience to individuals unconnected with the dispute; and, I hope, next session, it may terminate by some amicable and satisfactory adjustment.

Prorogation.

The Hon. the President of the Council then said, it is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the 22nd day of June next, then and here to be holden ; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Copy of Circular and Enclosure from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the Constitution, in the Colonies, of Courts of Enquiry into the causes of Wrecks.

[Copy]
Circular.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

DOWNING STREET,
14th April, 1863.

SIR,—

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 16th of September, 1862, I transmit to you, for your consideration, the copy of a letter, (4th March, 1863,) from the Office of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, upon the subject of the provision to be made for the constitution, in the Colonies, of Courts of Inquiry into the causes of Wrecks.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,
&c, &c., &c.

MR. BOOTH TO SIR F. ROGERS.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY
COUNCIL FOR TRADE, Whitehall,
4th March, 1864.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 20th ultimo, transmitting, for the consideration of their Lordships, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Barbadoes, relative to the inquiries into the causes of Wrecks, and into the conduct of Masters, Mates, and Engineers, in the Merchant Service.

In reply, my Lords direct me to state to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that it appears to them very desirable that provision should, if possible, be made in all the British Possessions abroad, for the constitution of Courts authorised to hold such inquiries; but in order to effect this it rests with the Legislative Authorities to frame such measures for the purpose as the available resources and institutions of each Colony will admit of.

What, in the case of Barbadoes, these resources may be, my Lords have no means of judging; but they desire me to observe that it is very important that in the institution of any such tribunal, care should be taken to secure its being independent and judicial in its character and form of proceedings, and that the members comprising the Court should be free from local influence.

It is also essential that the Court should, where necessary, have the aid of nautical skill and experience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES BOOTH.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

No. 2.

Copy of Circular from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing Act of Imperial Parliament confirming the validity of certain Acts passed by Colonial Legislatures.

[Copy.]

NEWFOUNDLAND,

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,

21st September, 1863.

SIR,—

I enclose, for your information, a copy of an Act (Cap. 84) passed in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, entitled “An Act to confirm certain Acts of Colonial Legislatures.”

The objects of this Act will be found fully explained in the recital.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

“Whereas doubts are entertained respecting the validity of divers Acts passed by the Legislature of South Australia for the purpose of altering the constitution of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Colony, and respecting the power of Colonial Legislatures to make Laws for the above purpose; and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—In this Act of Parliament the term “Colonial Legislature” shall mean the authority (other than Her Majesty in Council) competent to make Laws for any of Her Majesty’s Possessions abroad, except India, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

The term “Governor” shall mean the Officer lawfully administering the Government of any Colony.

2.—All Laws heretofore passed, or purporting to have been passed by any Colonial Legislature, with the object of declaring or altering the constitution of such Legislature, or of any Branch thereof, or the mode of appointing or electing the Members of the same, shall have, and be deemed to have had, from the date at which the same shall have received the assent of Her Majesty, or of the Governor of the Colony on behalf of Her Majesty, the same force and effect, for all purposes whatever, as if the said Legislature had possessed full powers of enacting laws for the objects aforesaid, and as if all formalities and conditions by Act of Parliament, or otherwise, prescribed in respect of the passing of such Laws, had been duly observed.

No. 3.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with Enclosure from the General Post Office, on the subject of the Delivery of Telegraphic Messages at St. John's, Newfoundland, and transmitting copy of new Contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, &c.

[Copy.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Separate.

DOWNING STREET,

20th August, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the new Contract entered into with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, more familiarly known as the Galway Company, and a table showing the days of departure from, and arrival at, Galway, of the Company's Packets, to the 31st of December next.

I take the same opportunity of transmitting to you a copy of a Letter from the General Post Office, pointing out the agreement

made with the Company on the subject of the delivery of Telegraphic Messages at St. John's, Newfoundland, within six days from the time of the Packet's departure from Galway.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. HILL TO SIR F. ROGERS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

August 12, 1863.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Post Master General to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have entered into a new Contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, under the 4th clause of which the Company are bound to deliver at St. John's, Newfoundland, within six days from the time of the Packet's departure from Galway, such Telegraphic Messages as the Post Master General may direct.

Any Messages for North America which, on the re-establishment of the Galway Service, the Colonial Office may desire to forward by the Galway Packets to Newfoundland for transmission thence by Telegraph, should be put under a cover endorsed "Telegraphic Messages," and addressed to the "Post Master General, St. John's, Newfoundland," who has been properly instructed how to deal with them.

The first packet will be despatched from Galway on Tuesday, the 18th instant, and thenceforward a packet will leave that port on every alternate Tuesday after the arrival of the Mail from London, of the previous evening.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

F. HILL,

Sir FREDERICK ROGERS, Bart.,

&c., &c., &c.

Colonial Office,

No. 3. Agreement of 15th July, 1863.**GALWAY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK MAILS.**

Contract between the Postmaster-General and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for Mail Service between Galway and America.

Presented to the House of Commons by command of Her Majesty.

Articles of Agreement made this Fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three between the Right Honourable Edward John Lord Stanley of Alderly Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) of the other part.

1. Witness that the said Company doth hereby covenant promise and agree with the said Postmaster-General his executors administrators successors and assigns for and on behalf of Her Majesty that the said Company in consideration of the payments herein-after stipulated to be made shall and will at the sole cost and charge of the said Company at all times during the continuance of this Contract diligently faithfully and to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General for the time being provide maintain keep seaworthy and in complete repair and readiness for the purpose of conveying as herein-after provided all Her Majesty's mails in which all despatches and bags of letters are agreed to be comprehended which shall at any time or times or from time to time by the said Postmaster-General or any of the officers or agents of the said Postmaster-General be required to be conveyed between Galway in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland and Boston in the United States of America and between Galway aforesaid and New York in the said United States that is to say fortnightly from Galway to Boston and from Boston

Company to convey mails.

to Galway and fortnightly from Galway to New York and from New York to Galway alternately and such mails shall be so conveyed by means of a sufficient number of good substantial and efficient steam vessels each and every of such vessels to be of not less than 2,000 tons builder's measurement and always supplied with first-rate appropriate steam-engines of not less than 450-power. That all the vessels employed under this Contract shall be always supplied and furnished at the cost of the said Company with all necessary and proper machinery engines apparel furniture stores tackle boats fuel oil tallow provisions anchors cables fire-pumps and all other proper and requisite means for extinguishing fire lightning conductors on Sir Snow Harris's or other approved principle charts chronometers proper nautical instruments medicines medicaments and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constantly efficient for the service hereby contracted to be performed and also manned and provided with competent officers with appropriate certificates granted pursuant to the Act 17 and 18 Victoria chapter 104 or to the Act or Acts in force for the time being relative to the granting certificates to officers in the merchant service and also a medical officer to be approved of by the said Postmaster-General and who shall give medical attendance medicines and medicaments gratis to all persons conveyed under or by virtue of this agreement or whose passage money may be paid for in whole or in part by the public and with a sufficient number of efficient engineers and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men to be in all respects as to vessels engines equipments engineers officers and crew subject in the first instance and from time to time and at all times afterwards to the approval of the said Postmaster-General and of such other persons as shall at any time or times or from time to time have authority under the said Postmaster-General to inspect and examine the same and the said Company shall previously to any vessel being built for or which is intended to be employed in the

Fortnightly from Galway to Boston, and from Boston to Galway, and fortnightly from Galway to New York, and from New York to Galway, alternately, by a sufficient number of steam vessels.

Tonnage of steam vessels, &c.

Vessels to be furnished with proper machinery, tackle, &c.

And manned with certificated officers, &c., and a medical officer.

Vessels and crew subject to Postmaster-General's approval.

Designs, &c. of vessels to be submitted to Postmaster-General.

performance of this Contract submit the entire designs plans and sections of each and every of such vessels with proper specifications as to engines and other fittings to the said Postmaster-General and be bound to adopt such designs plans sections and specifications and such fittings scantling and such dispositions of hatchways as the said Postmaster-General shall declare in writing to be necessary and the said Postmaster-General shall be at liberty to have power to have all such vessels and engines tried in whatever manner he may at any time or times think fit and to take whatever steps he may deem expedient to satisfy himself of the fitness of each vessel in every respect for the said service before the vessel commences the same.

Duration of winter and summer services.

2. And it is hereby agreed that the service hereby contracted to be performed shall be divided into a winter and a summer service and that the winter service shall include the months of November December January February and March and the remaining seven months shall constitute the summer service.

Mails to be conveyed according to table annexed.

3. And the said Company hereby agree with the said Postmaster-General that the said Company shall and will during the continuance of this Contract in every case diligently faithfully and to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General and with all possible speed convey Her Majesty's mails on board the said vessels respectively as herein after mentioned. That such vessels so approved of and equipped and manned as aforesaid and with Her Majesty's mails on board shall on such days and at such hours as the said Postmaster-General may at any time or times appoint immediately after Her Majesty's mails are embarked from time to time put to sea from the several ports and at the times mentioned in the time table marked A hereunto annexed and shall perform the several voyages out and home as mentioned in the said table and shall land the mails at or by the times therein set forth.

4. That the said Company will at all times during the continuance of this Contract deliver such telegraphic

messages as the said Postmaster-General may at any time or times direct at St. John's Newfoundland within six days from the time of the vessel carrying them leaving Galway aforesaid Provided always that whenever any of the said vessels shall not enter the port of St. John's it may be lawful for the said Company to land all telegraphic messages by a branch steamer or other vessel or means to be provided by and at the expense of the said Company Such steamer or other vessel or means being previously approved of by the said Postmaster-General But even when such branch vessel or means is made use of the telegraphic messages shall nevertheless be delivered at that port within such six days as aforesaid.

Telegraphic messages to be delivered at St. John's, Newfoundland.

5. And the said Company doth hereby further agree that all the said vessels employed in the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails shall both on the outward and homeward voyages call at St. John's Newfoundland or in the event of any of the vessels being prevented making St. John's to the satisfaction of the Naval or other officer in charge of Her Majesty's mails by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause then and in such case the vessel shall call at Halifax Nova Scotia and the said Company shall convey in the said vessels to and from and cause to be delivered and received at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels are to proceed call or touch in performance of this Contract all such of Her Majesty's mails passengers and telegraphic messages as shall have to be delivered or received at such places respectively and as regards the places mentioned in the time table A hereunto annexed within the times therein respectively specified but should the said Company fail from whatever cause arising to deliver the same at the said places within the respective periods hereinbefore mentioned or referred to then and in every such case the said Company shall forfeit and pay to her Majesty her heirs and successors the sum of £5 for every hour's delay beyond the stipulated periods for the first 24 hours and a further sum of £10

Vessels to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, or if prevented by stress of weather, &c., at Halifax, N. S.

Where mails, &c. are to be delivered and received, and as to penalties for non-delivery of mails, &c.

for every successive hour consumed on the respective voyages beyond the time mentioned in the time table A after the expiration of the said first 24 hours but the full amount of such penalties on any one voyage shall in no single case exceed the amount to be paid for such voyage.

Vessels shall delay their departure for 24 hours if deemed expedient by the Postmaster-General or his agents.

6. That the said Postmaster-General or any of his officers or agents shall be at liberty and have full power at any time during the continuance of this contract to direct that any one or more of such vessels so conveying Her Majesty's mails from any of the said ports or places shall delay her or their departure for any period not exceeding 24 hours beyond the period which may have been fixed for the departure of such vessel or vessels and a letter addressed to the Commander or officer in charge of the vessel so to be delayed shall be a sufficient authority for such detention.

Penalties for not putting to sea at day and hour appointed, or departure delayed, &c.

7. That if any vessel having Her Majesty's mails on board shall stop linger or deviate from the direct course on her voyage or shall delay starting at exact time or shall put back into port after starting without the sanction in each and every case of the officer or other person authorised to have charge of the said mails or when so sanctioned to put back into port shall not start again and proceed direct in performance of the service hereby contracted for when and so soon as required by the said officer or other person authorized to have the charge of the said mails then and in each and every of such cases and as often as the same shall happen the said Company shall and will pay unto Her Majesty her heirs and successors the sum of £100, and that if a vessel which ought to leave Galway Boston or New York in the performance of this Contract shall not proceed on her voyage for 12 hours after the proper and appointed time the said Company shall and will so often as any such omission shall happen pay unto Her Majesty her heirs and successors the sum of £500 and also the further sum of

£500 for every successive period of 12 hours which shall elapse until such vessel shall proceed on her voyage in performance of this Contract.

8. That the said Company shall and will from time to time and at all times during the continuance of this Contract make such alterations or improvements in the construction equipments or machinery of each and every of the said vessels which shall be used by them in the performance of this Contract as the advanced state of science may suggest and the said Postmaster-General may direct.

Company to make improvements in the construction &c., of vessels.

9. Provided always that the said Company shall not be liable to any penalties for delay in proceeding to sea on the day and at the hour fixed or for excess of time in performing any voyage if such delay be proved to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General to have arisen from circumstances over which the said Company and their servants had not and could not have had any control.

When Company not liable to certain penalties.

10. And the said Company do hereby further agree that the said Company shall at all times during the continuance of this Contract have in constant readiness for the due execution of the service hereby contracted to be performed the number of vessels equal in tonnage and efficiency to those hereinbefore stipulated to be provided and shall in every case of any of the said vessels becoming disabled immediately at their own cost and charge replace the same by good and efficient vessels of similar tonnage obtained by hire or otherwise.

Company always to have vessels ready, &c, in case of being disabled to replace same.

11. That the said Company shall receive and allow to remain on board each of the said vessels so to be and while employed in the performance of this Contract and also while remaining at each or either of the ports or places for return mails and with or without mails in charge an officer in Her Majesty's Navy or any other person to be appointed by the said Postmaster-General to take charge of the said mails and also a servant of the said

Officer appointed by Postmaster General, and servant to be received on board, and former to be considered as agent of Postmaster-General with authority to require due execu.

tion of contract, and determine as to proceeding to sea, or putting into harbour, or assisting vessels in distress, &c.

Decision of officer to be final, unless Postmaster-General on appeal decide otherwise.

Postmaster-General may appoint in addition to naval officer, a civil officer and servant.

Accommodation for sorting and making up mails to be provided.

officer or other person as aforesaid if required and that every such officer or other person shall be recognised and considered by the said Company and their officers agents and seamen as the agent of the said Postmaster-General in charge of Her Majesty's mails and as having full authority in all cases to require a due and strict execution of this Contract on the part of the said Company their officers servants and agents and to determine every question whenever arising relative to proceeding to sea or putting into harbour or to the necessity of stopping to assist any vessel in distress or to save human life and that the decision of such officer or other person as aforesaid shall in each and every such cases be final and binding on the said Company unless the said Postmaster-General on appeal by the said Company shall think proper to decide otherwise but it is understood the above expression "to determine every question" shall not confer upon such officer or other person as aforesaid the power of compulsion in such cases.

12. That if the said Postmaster-General at any time or times think fit he shall be at liberty in any case or cases to appoint in addition to the said naval officer a civil officer in his service to have charge of the said mails and in such case or cases any such last-mentioned officer and also a servant of the said officer if required shall be received and be allowed to remain on board each of the said vessels as is herein provided with respect to any such naval officer and his servant but when any civil officer in the service of Her Majesty's Post Office has the charge of the said mails his duties shall be confined to Post Office business.

13. That the said Company shall provide all necessary and suitable accommodation to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General for the time being for the use of the Government officers and for the purpose of sorting and making up such mails on board of such vessels with all necessary and suitable fittings-up for the performance of such duties.

14. That a suitable first-class cabin with appropriate bedding and furniture shall at the cost of the said company be provided and appropriated by them for and to the exclusive use and for the sole accommodation of every such officer or other persons and also a proper and convenient place of deposit on board with secure lock and key for Her Majesty's mails and that each and every of the said officers or other persons shall be victualled by the said Company as a chief-cabin passenger without any charge being made either for his passage or victualling and that should all or any of such officers or other persons require a servant such servant shall be also provided with a proper and suitable berth and be duly victualled by and at the cost of the said Company without any charge being made for the same.

First-class cabin to be provided for officer, with place for deposit of mails, and he is to be victualled as a chief cabin passenger.

15—That Her Majesty's mails hereby agreed to be conveyed shall be delivered and received at each of the places to which the said vessels are to proceed in the performance of this Contract and that at each port or place where the said mails are to be delivered and received the said officer or other persons having charge of Her Majesty's mails shall whenever and as often as by him deemed practicable or necessary be conveyed on shore and also from the shore to the vessel employed for the time being in the performance of this contract together with or (if such officer consider requisite for the purposes of this Contract) without Her Majesty's mails in a suitable and seaworthy boat of not less than four oars to be furnished with effectual covering for the mail bags and properly provided manned and equipped by the said Company and that the directions of the said officer or other persons shall in all cases be obeyed as to the mode time and place of receiving and delivering Her Majesty's mails.

Mails to be delivered and received at all places to which vessels proceed, and officer to be conveyed to and from the shore, and directions of officer obeyed as to mode, &c. of receiving and delivering mails

16. That if the said Postmaster-General shall during the continuance of this Contract or of any part thereof think fit to intrust the charge and custody of the mails to the masters of all or any of the vessels to be em-

When master of vessel to have charge of and receive and deliver mails, &c.

ployed in the performance of this Contract and in all cases when the officer or other person appointed to have charge of Her Majesty's mails shall be absent the masters of all or any of such vessels shall without any charge to the public take due care of and shall be responsible for the receipt safe custody and delivery of the said mails and each of such masters shall make the usual oath or declaration or declarations required or which may hereafter be required by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in such and similar cases and furnish such journals returns and information to and perform such services as the said Postmaster-General or any of his agents may require and every such master having the charge of such mails shall himself immediately on the arrival at any of the said ports or places of any vessel so conveying the same himself deliver all Her Majesty's mails for such port or place into the hands of the postmaster of the port or place where such mails are to be delivered or into the hands of such other person as the said Postmaster-General shall direct and authorize to receive the same receiving in like manner all the return and other mails to be forwarded in due course.

Company not to receive on board any other letters than those in charge under his contract.

17. That the said Company shall not nor shall any of the masters of any of the vessels employed or to be employed under this Contract receive or permit to be received on board any of the vessels employed under this Contract any letters for conveyance other than those duly in charge of the said naval officer or other person authorized to have charge of the said mails under or by virtue of this Contract or which are or may be privileged by law and the said naval officer or other person shall report to the said Postmaster-General any default in this respect and in case of any such default the said Company shall be liable to be proceeded against for a breach of this Contract.

18. That every naval officer authorized to have the charge of the said mails shall either alone or with such other persons as he may consider necessary have full

power and authority whenever and as often as he may deem it requisite to examine and survey in such manner and with the assistance of such persons as he may think proper all and every or any of the vessels employed or to be employed in the performance of this Contract and the hulls engines machinery equipments and crews thereof on his giving reasonable notice in writing to the master or commander for the time being of the vessel about to be examined or to the person acting as such of such his intention and if any defect or deficiency be ascertained and notice thereof in writing be given to such master or person and if the said master or other person shall not immediately or as soon as possible thereupon remedy replace or effectively repair or make good every such defect or deficiency the said Company shall in every such case forfeit and pay to Her Majesty her heirs and successors the sum of £100 but the payment of such penalty shall not in anywise release or discharge the said Company from remedying replacing or effectively repairing or making good such deficiency or defect or from being considered to have committed a breach of this Contract.

Naval officer in charge of mails may survey vessels, &c., and deficiency to be remedied under penalty of £100.

19. That the said Postmaster-General shall also have full power whenever and as often as he may deem it requisite to survey by any of his officers or agents all and every or any of the vessels employed and to be employed in the performance of this Contract and the hulls thereof and the engines machinery furniture tackle apparel stores equipments and the officers engineers and crew of every such vessel the said vessels to be opened in their hulls whenever the said officers may require and if any such vessels or any part thereof or any engines machinery furniture tackle apparel boats stores or equipments shall on any such survey be declared by any of such officers or agents unseaworthy or not adapted to the service hereby contracted to be performed or if the said Postmaster-General shall deem it necessary or expedient that any alteration or improvement shall be made therein or any part thereof

Postmaster General by agents may survey vessels, &c., and if vessel unseaworthy; or alteration required, not to be employed until alteration; &c. made to satisfaction of Postmaster General under penalty of £500.

in order to keep pace with the more advanced state of science every vessel which shall be disapproved of or in which such deficiency defect or want of improvement shall appear shall be deemed inefficient for any service hereby contracted to be performed and shall not be employed again in the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails until such defect or deficiency shall have been repaired or supplied or the alterations or improvements as the case may be shall have been made to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General and if employed before such defect or deficiency shall have been supplied or such alterations or improvements as the case may be shall have been made to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General the said Company shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty her heirs and successors the sum of £500

Company and their agents &c., to attend to orders of Postmaster General or officers, as to landing, &c., mails.

20. That the said Company and all commanding and other officers of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract and all agents seamen and servants of the said Company shall at all times during the continuance of this contract punctually attend to the orders and directions of the said Postmaster-General or of any of his officers or agents as to the landing delivering and receiving Her Majesty's mails.

On requirement by Postmaster General, &c., a limited number of officers in the navy, army, or civil service, with wives, &c., to be received on board as chief cabin passengers

21. That the said Company shall and will when and as often as in writing they or the masters of their respective vessels shall be required so to do by the said Postmaster-General or by any naval or other officers or agents acting under his authority (such writing to specify the rank or description of the person or persons to be conveyed and the accommodation to be provided for him or them) receive provide for victual and convey to and from and between the places to which any of the vessels are to proceed in the performance of this Contract on board each and every or any of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract (in addition to the naval or other officers authorized to have charge of the said mails) any number of naval military and civil officers in the service of Her Majesty

not exceeding four in any one ship with or without their wives and children as chief-cabin passengers and any number of non-commissioned and warrant officers or civilians in Her Majesty's service not exceeding four in any one ship with or without their wives and children as fore-cabin passengers together with the servants of both chief and fore-cabin passengers and any number of seamen marines soldiers or artificers in Her Majesty's service not exceeding ten in any one ship with or without their wives and children as deck passengers to be always provided with effectual protection from rain and sun and bad weather and not exposed on deck without such competent shelter as long notice as practicable being given to the said Company or to their agent at the port of embarkation and all such passengers shall be permitted to ship the quantity of baggage herein-after specified or at the option of such passengers the quantity of baggage allowed by the said Company to ordinary passengers of similar rank free of all charge for the conveyance of the same.

And of non-commissioned and warrant officers and civilians, in Her Majesty's service, with wives, &c., as fore cabin passengers, together with servants.

And of seamen, marines soldiers or artificers, &c., as deck passengers, with effectual protection from rain, &c.

22.—That commissioned officers their wives and children shall be considered as chief-cabin passengers non-commissioned and warrant officers their wives and children as fore cabin passengers and seamen marines private soldiers artificers and their wives and children as deck passengers and the said servants (in respect of accommodation) as the servants of chief-cabin passengers.

What class of passengers they are to be considered,

23.—That each field officer and every naval officer of equal or superior rank shall be allowed ninety cubic feet of space in measurement for baggage provided (except in the case of the Royal Engineers) such allowance shall not exceed eighteen hundredweight in weight and all other officers in Her Majesty's Naval and Military Service and officers in the Civil Service sixty cubic feet each and that (except in the case of the Royal Engineers) such allowance shall not exceed twelve hundredweight in weight.

Space and weight of baggage.

Baggage of
Royal Engineers

24.—That the Royal Engineers shall be allowed the same measurement but to extend in weight to twenty-seven hundredweight for field officers and eighteen hundredweight for every other officer of the Royal Engineers.

Baggage of soldiers of Royal Artillery, and Sappers and Miners, &c., and further allowance for married officers.

25. That soldiers of the Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners and their wives shall be allowed six cubic feet each for baggage and all married officers when accompanied by their wives or families a further allowance not exceeding one-half of that before mentioned according to their rank and corps.

Conveyance of field pieces, &c., and of hammocks.

26. That for every Company of the Royal Artillery embarked there shall be conveyed free of all charge the proper proportion of light field pieces if required and that any hammocks and bedding which may be sent out for the use of the troops or other persons embarked shall be placed in charge of the officer authorized to have charge of Her Majesty's mails and be brought back to Galway if required free of any charge for freight.

As to victualling of Government passengers.

27. That the victualling of officers their wives and children conveyed as chief-cabin passengers shall be the same as is usually allowed by the said Company to chief cabin-passengers their wives and children the victualling of non-commissioned officers their wives and children conveyed as fore-cabin passengers shall be the same as is allowed to the boatswain and carpenter of the said Company's steam-ships, and the victualling of seamen marines soldiers and artificers their wives and children conveyed as deck-passengers shall be the same as is allowed to the seamen of the said Company's steam-ships and the victualling of the servants of officers whether chief or fore-cabin passengers shall be the same as the servants of other chief or fore-cabin passengers,

28. That the passage money shall be paid in full of all charges for mess including a pint of port or good foreign white wine and one bottle of malt liquor per day

for each officer conveyed as a chief-cabin passenger and one gill of spirits per day or an equivalent if not issued for each warrant officer non-commissioned officer seaman marine soldier artificer and servant conveyed as a fore-cabin or deck passenger at and after the rates mentioned in the table of rates of passage marked B hereunto annexed.

Rate of passage money, which is to be in full for mess, wines, &c. and what the mess is to include.

29. That the payment for the passage ordered at the expense of the public for any person shall only be made on the production of the order for the passage and of a certificate from the person in the following form namely—

Certificate for passage money.

“ I hereby certify that on the _____ I embarked at _____ as a _____ passenger on board the Mail steam packet _____ for passage to _____ and landed at _____ on the _____ ”

To this certificate the following addition is to be made in every case of a male cabin passenger namely

“ I further certify that the first dinner meal taken on board was on the _____ and the last dinner meal on the _____ ”

“ Dated this _____ day of _____ ”

And the correctness of the dates must be corroborated by the master of the packet adding underneath the passenger's signature

“ The dates inserted in this certificate are correct

“ (Signature)

“ Master of the Packet.”

30. That the passage-money for the families and wives of officers shall be paid to the said Company by the officers themselves at rates never exceeding those contained in the before-mentioned table of rates.

Passage money for families and wives of officers, to be paid by officers, and what the rate is to be.

31. That the passengers herein-before mentioned or referred to are to be exclusive of any men to be

Passengers exclusive of men, under 17 & 18 Vic. c. 104.

sent home under the provisions of the Act 17 and 18 Victoria c. 104 the rate of passage for whom is to be and to be paid for in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

Soldiers or deck passengers to have adequate protection from rain, &c.

32. That whenever the said Company shall convey any soldiers or deck passengers other than those specially provided for by this Contract the said Company shall provide them with adequate protection from rain sun and bad weather and they shall not be exposed on deck without such competent shelter.

Small packages to be received on board as Postmaster General may direct.

33. That the said Company shall and will receive on board each and every of the said vessels employed in the performance of this Contract any number of small packages containing astronomical instruments charts wearing apparel medicines or other articles and convey and deliver the same to from and between the said ports or places to or from which the said mails are to be conveyed in the performance of this Contract when and as often as directed by the said Postmaster-General or his agent or by the British naval officer in command of the station or at any port where the vessel may touch to the extent of twenty cubic feet in any one ship free from all costs and charges and also shall and will receive on board each and every of the said vessels and convey and deliver to from and between all or any of the said ports or places any naval or other stores not exceeding TEN tons in weight or measurement at any one time in any one vessel at the rate of freight charged by the said Company for private goods but which rate shall never be more than after the rate of £5 per ton on receiving from the said Postmaster-General or any of his officers or agents two days' previous notice of its being his or their intention to have such stores so conveyed and that the said Company shall in all cases be strictly responsible for the due custody and safe delivery of the said packages articles and stores.

Limited quantity of stores to be conveyed and delivered at rates as for private goods (but at never more than £5 per ton) on two days' notice, and Company to be responsible for the same.

34. And it is hereby agreed that if at any time or times during the continuance of this Contract the said

Postmaster General shall deem it requisite to alter the particular days times and hours of departure from and arrival at any of the ports or places to or from which Her Majesty's mails are to be conveyed under or by virtue of this Contract he shall be at liberty at any time or times or from time to time to alter the days and hours of departure and arrival on giving one calendar month's notice in writing of such his intention to the said Company and the days times and hours of departure from and arrival at any of such ports or places which may be appointed by any such alteration in force for the time being shall be deemed to be the days times and hours of departure and arrival of Her Majesty's mails under this Contract and shall be observed and kept by the said Company accordingly and the several penalties mentioned in this Contract shall be applicable thereto.

Postmaster General at liberty to alter times of departure and arrival of vessels

35. And in consideration of the due and faithful performance by the said Company of all the services hereby contracted to be by them performed the said Postmaster General doth hereby agree that there shall be paid to the said Company out of monies to be provided by Parliament so long as they perform the whole of the said service a sum after the rate of £1500 for each entire voyage such voyage being the passage out or the passage home upon the production to the Receiver and Accountant General of the General Post Office of certificates in such form as may be directed by the said Postmaster General that the Contract has been strictly and punctually performed in respect to every voyage out or home for which payment is claimed Subject however to the deduction of any sum or sums of money due by the said Company to Her Majesty and of the amount of any fines or penalties to which the said Company may have become liable.

Payments to Company for services.

36. And it is hereby agreed that in the event of this Contract being terminated or of any other discontinuance of the service hereby agreed to be performed the said Postmaster General shall have power to stop or

In what event Postmaster General may stop payment payable to company.

suspend all payments which may be payable to the said Company until evidence be adduced by the said certificates and otherwise as to whether there be or be not any balance due to the said Company at the termination of this Contract and if there be not any balance due to the said Company to withhold such payments altogether.

Postmaster-General may purchase or charter vessels at a rate to be settled by arbitration in case of difference.

37. And it is hereby agreed that the said Postmaster General shall at any time during the continuance of this Contract if he shall consider it necessary for the public interest have power and be at liberty to purchase all or any of the said vessels at a valuation or to charter the same exclusively for Her Majesty's service at a rate of hire to be mutually fixed and agreed on by him and the said Company but if any difference should at any time or times arise as to the amount of valuation or hire so to be paid such difference shall be referred to two arbitrators one to be chosen from time to time by the said Postmaster-General and the other by the said Company and if such arbitrators should at any time or times not agree in the matter or question referred to them then such question in difference shall be referred by them to an umpire to be chosen by such arbitrators before they proceed with the reference to them and the joint and concurrent award of the said arbitrators or the separate award of the said umpire when the said arbitrators cannot agree shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties and that the said Postmaster-General in the case of hiring any such vessel shall return the same to the said Company in the same state and condition as she was in at the time of any such hiring reasonable wear and tear excepted and if any difference should arise upon that point the same shall be settled in the same manner as the amount for the hiring is to be settled in case of difference.

In case of purchase or hire, Company to perform the service by other vessels subject to Post-

38.—And it is further agreed that in case of such purchase or hire the service hereby contracted to be performed shall be performed by other vessels of the said Company of a similar description to the vessel or

vessels purchased or hired if they can in due and proper time furnish them such other vessels as to construction machinery equipment and crew to be subject to the same approval as other vessels employed under this Contract.

master-General's approval.

39. And it is hereby agreed that any submission which may be made to arbitration in pursuance of this Contract shall be made a rule of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided and that any witnesses examined upon any reference may be examined upon oath.

Submission to arbitration may be made a rule of the Court of Exchequer.

40. And it is hereby agreed that the whole postage of all mails despatches and letters of every description conveyed in the vessels employed under this Contract whether carried from or out of Her Majesty's dominions or otherwise shall belong to Her Majesty and shall be at the disposal of Majesty's Postmaster-General.

All postage at the disposal of the Postmaster General.

41. And it is hereby agreed and declared that this Contract shall commence not later than the month of August which shall be in the year of our Lord 1863 or earlier if the Company to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster-General be prepared before that date and shall continue in force until the 26th day of June 1867 and then determine if the said Postmaster-General shall by writing under the hand of the secretary or one of the assistant secretaries of the General Post Office for the time being have given to the said Company or the said Company shall have given to the said Postmaster-General twelve calendar months notice in writing that this Contract shall so determine but if neither the said Postmaster-General nor the said Company shall give any such notice this Contract shall continue in force even after the said 26th day of June 1867 until the expiration of a twelve calendar months notice in writing as aforesaid shall be given at any period of the year by either of the parties hereto to the other of them and which notice may expire at any period of the

Duration of this Contract.

year but not so as to prevent either of the said parties hereto availing themselves of this contract for recovering any sum of money or damages should there have been any breach of this Contract previously to the determination of the same.

Quarantine arrangements to be undertaken by Company.

42. And it is hereby distinctly agreed that the said Company shall undertake for themselves all arrangements relative to quarantine as connected with the due and regular performance of the conditions of this Contract.

Contract not to be assigned, &c., without consent.

43. And it is hereby further agreed and provided that without the consent of the said Postmaster-General signified in writing under the hand of the Secretary or one of the assistant secretaries of the General Post Office for the time being neither this Contract nor any part thereof shall be assigned underlet or disposed of and that in case of the same or any part thereof being assigned underlet or otherwise disposed of without such consent signified as aforesaid or in case of any breach of this Contract on the part of the said Company their officers agents or servants in any respect and whether there be or be not any penalty or sum of money hereby made payable by the said Company for any such breach it shall be lawful for the said Postmaster-General (if he think fit and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this contract) by writing under the hand of the secretary or one of the assistant secretaries of the General Post Office for the time being to determine this Contract without any previous notice to the said Company or their agents nor shall the said Company be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination but even if this Contract be so determined the payment of the sum of money hereinafter agreed to be made shall be enforced should the same be not duly paid by the said Company and the said Company shall continue liable for any liability which they may have incurred previous to any such determination.

In case of assignment, &c., or breach Postmaster General may determine Contract without previous notice or compensation

As to services of notices.

44. And it is also agreed that the notices or directions which the said Postmaster-General or his secre-

taries officers or other persons are hereby authorized and empowered to give to the said Company their officers servants or agents may at the option of the said Postmaster-General or his secretaries officers or other persons be either delivered to the master of any of the said vessels or other officer or agent of the said Company in the charge or management of any vessel employed in the performance of this Contract or may be left for the said Company at their office or place of business in England or Ireland and any notices or directions so given or left shall be binding on the said Company.

45. And it is hereby agreed that if when this Contract or any part thereof terminates any vessel or vessels should have started or should start with the mails in conformity with this Contract such voyage or voyages shall be continued and performed and the mails be delivered and received during the same as if this Contract remained in force with regard to any such vessels and services but the said Company shall not be entitled to any payment or compensation for the same.

If when this Contract terminates, any vessel shall have started, or should start, voyage to be continued, free of charge, as if Contract remained in force.

46. That all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be forfeited and paid or which may be otherwise payable by the said Company unto Her Majesty her heirs and successors shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages and shall and may be deducted and retained by the said Postmaster-General out of any monies payable or which may thereafter be payable to the said Company or the payment may be enforced as a debt due to Her Majesty with full costs of suit at the discretion of the said Postmaster General.

Sums to be forfeited or paid by Company, to be considered stipulated damages.

47. And in pursuance of the directions contained in a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of King George the Third intituled "An Act for restraining any Person concerned in any Contract Commission or Agreement

No member of the House of Commons to participate in contract.

made for the Public Service from being elected or sitting and voting as a Member of the House of Commons' it is hereby expressly declared and agreed and these presents are upon this express condition and the Contractors do covenant for themselves their heirs executors and administrators that no Member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of this Contract or Agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act.

This Agreement not to be binding until it has lain on the table of the House of Commons for one month, or been previously approved.

48. Provided always and it is hereby further expressly agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto that this Agreement shall not be binding until it has lain upon the table of the House of Commons for one month without disapproval unless it be previously approved by a resolution of the said House of Commons.

Company bound in £20,000 for due performance of contract.

49. And lastly for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants conditions provisoes clauses articles and agreements herein before contained which on the part and behalf of the said Company are or ought to be observed performed fulfilled and kept the said Company do hereby bind themselves and their successors unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of £20,000 of lawful money of the United Kingdom to be paid to our said Lady the Queen her heirs and successors by way of stipulated or ascertained damages hereby agreed upon between the said Postmaster General and the said Company in case of the failure on the part of the said Company in the due execution of this Contract or any part thereof In witness whereof the said Edward John Lord Stanley of Alderley Her Majesty's Postmaster General hath hereunto set his hand and seal and The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) have caused their Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

TIME-TABLE—A.
GALWAY TO AMERICA.

Time Table.

Summer Service—Outward Voyages.

From Galway to New York during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October	11 days 2 hours.
From Galway to Boston during the like months.	11 days 16 hours.

Summer Service—Homeward Voyages.

From New York to Galway during the like months	10 days.
From Boston to Galway during the like months	10 days 4 hours.

Winter Service—Outward Voyages.

From Galway to New York during the months of November, December, January, February, and March	13 days.
From Galway to Boston during the like months	13 days 12 hours.

Winter Service—Homeward Voyages.

From New York to Galway during the like months	10 days 10 hours.
From Boston to Galway during the like months	11 days 2 hours.

TABLE OF RATES OF PASSAGE.—B.

	Chief Cabin Passengers.			Fore Cabin Passengers.			Deck Passengers.		
	Officer.	Lady.	Children between 8 and 12 3 and 8 years of Age.	Man.	Woman.	Children between 8 and 12 3 and 8 years of Age.	Man.	Woman.	Children between 8 and 12 3 and 8 years of Age.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Rate from Galway to Halifax.	15 0 0	12 10 0	6 5 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	3 15 0	1 17 6	2 0 0	1 0 0
Rate from Halifax to Galway.	12 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Rate between Halifax and Boston and New York.	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	0 5 0
Rate from Galway to New York or Boston direct or via Halifax.	15 0 0	12 10 0	6 5 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	3 15 0	1 17 6	2 10 0	1 5 0
Rate from New York or Boston to Galway.	12 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0

MEMORANDUM.—Children under three years of age to be carried free, and male servants to be charged one-half, and female servants two-thirds of the rates charged for their employers.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Edward John Lord Stanley of Alderley Her Majesty's Postmaster General in the presence of
 E. B. OSBORN, General Post Office.
 (Seal of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) was affixed hereto in the presence of
 JOHN CHAPMAN, } Two of the Directors,
 E. W. EDWARDS, }
 HENRY BOIS, Secretary.

STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

Time Table of the Receipt and Dispatch of Mails at the Post Office, St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Ships of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, from August 1863 to 1st February, 1864.

Name of Ship.	Where from.	Time of Receipt of Mails.		Time of Dispatch of Mails.		Destina- tion.		
		H. | M.	H. | M.	H. | M.	H. | M.			
Hibernia	Galway	26	2	August	26	2	A. M.	A Telegraph Message has been received by each of these Packets from the Postmaster General, London, for trans- mission to the Postmaster General, Quebec.
Adriatic	Galway	Septemb'r 8	11 12	Septemb'r	8	11 15	A. M.	
Hibernia	Boston	Septemb'r 12	2 20	Septemb'r	12	2 20	P. M.	
Anglia	Galway	Septemb'r 23	9 30	Septemb'r	23	9 40	A. M.	
Adriatic	New York	Septemb'r 27	2	Septemb'r	27	2 15	A. M.	
Columbia	Galway	October 7	9 40	October	8	10	A. M.	
Anglia	Boston	October 10	12 M.	October	10	12 30	Night.	
Hibernia	Galway	October 20	6 30	October	20	6 30	P. M.	
Columbia	New York	October 25	8 50	October	25	9	P. M.	
Adriatic	Galway	November 4	6 30	November	4	6 30	P. M.	
Hibernia	Boston	November 7	2 10	November	7	2 15	P. M.	
Adriatic	New York	November 21	2 30	November	21	2 35	P. M.	
Columbia	Galway	December 5	5 42	December	6	10	A. M.	
Hibernia	Galway	December 17	6 30	December	17	7	A. M.	
Columbia	New York	December 20	4	December	20	8	P. M.	
Adriatic	Galway	December 29	4	December	29	4 15	P. M.	
Hibernia	Boston	1864 Jan. 2	6 30	1864 Jan.	2	6 45	A. M.	
*Adriatic	New York	Not Arrived.						Due on the 16th January.
Columbia	Galway	January 17	5			P. M.		
Columbia	Boston	January 30	5			P. M.		
*Hibernia,	Galway	Not Arrived				Night.		
								Due on the 26th January.

*These Vessels are supposed to have passed.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

No. 4.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that Order of Her Majesty in Council will be transmitted specially confirming Currency Act. Also, enclosing copies of Letters from the Board of Treasury and Master of the Mint, remarking upon the provisions of the Act.

[Copy.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 49.

DOWNING STREET,
18th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to acquaint you that I have advised Her Majesty to confirm specially the Act passed with a suspending clause by the Legislature of Newfoundland, on the 25th of March last, and intituled Chapter 18, "An Act for the regulation of the Currency."

The Order of Her Majesty in Council confirming the Act will be transmitted to you when received; and in the meantime I enclose for your information a copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, accompanied by a copy of one from the Master of the Mint, remarking upon the provisions of the Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

THE RIGHT HON. F. PEEL TO SIR F. ROGERS.

[Copy.]

TREASURY CHAMBERS, }
16th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to Mr. Elliot's letters of 13th August last and 18th ultimo, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, the enclosed copy of a Report, dated 10th instant, from the Master of the Mint on the subject of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, of 1863, cap. 18; and I am to state that my Lords see no objection to this Act being submitted for Her Majesty's information.

I am at the same time to request that His Grace's attention may be called to the suggestion of the Master of the Mint regarding a portion of clause 8 of the Act.

Their suggestion does not appear to my Lords to be of sufficient importance to warrant delay in confirming the Act, and the provision may be altered by a further enactment if thought desirable.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. PEEL.

SIR F. ROGERS, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

THE MASTER OF THE MINT TO THE AUDITOR OF
THE CIVIL LIST.

[Copy.]

(*Anno Vicesimo Sexto, Victoria Regina, Cap. 18.*)

“AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE CUR-
RENCY.”

ROYAL MINT, }
10th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

This is a Bill to establish in Newfoundland a Currency, of which the basis is a new “Currency Dollar,” divided into 100 cents. The cents in bronze are urgently wanted for circulation, and the usual sub-divisions of the dollar in silver are also desired. Such coins will be required to give a visible expression to the new Currency, but the characteristic feature of the system is that it is kept in close relation to the British system, and could be worked by British coins, or as well in England as in Newfoundland.

The British sovereign is to pass current for 4.80 currency dollars—that is, one currency dollar represents 50 pence, and the British half-penny will be the Newfoundland cent.

In accordance with this, the gold eagle of the United States is to be a legal tender for 9.85 dollars currency, and the doubloon for 15.35 dollars currency.

It will be a currency with gold as the measure of value. The various well known silver dollars are indeed admitted into circulation at values which are defined, “but no tender of such coins to a greater amount than 10 dollars shall be valid.” This appears judicious, as it is impossible to fix rigidly the relation between coins of a gold and coins of a silver standard, and it leaves the exchange into currency of larger quantities than ten foreign dollars always open to a special arrangement between private parties.

The provisions made in the Bill for the creation of new coins of gold and silver are also very proper.

There is only one small change which I would venture to suggest, if any alteration in the Bill can still be made. It is the suppression of the following portion of clause 8, which has possibly been introduced into the Bill as a matter of form, without any feeling of its necessity. "The standard of fineness of such coins (new dollars, &c.,) being the same as that now adopted for coins of the United Kingdom, and their intrinsic value bearing the same proportion to their current value as British coins respectively bear to their current value under this Act." Now, the decimal system of coinage, which is embraced by the Legislature of Newfoundland in this Bill, is so closely associated with the 9-10ths standard of fineness of both gold and silver, that it would be a pity to preclude the adoption of such a degree of fineness, if hereafter approved by the Colonial Executive, by the action of an incidental enactment, such as the clause in question. A new gold dollar (50 pence in value) and of 09 standard would indeed form a beautiful crowning ornament to the Newfoundland system.

The Legislature of Newfoundland have no doubt deliberately connected their new currency with the British pound, and not with the American dollar, as has been done in the adjacent Colony of Canada. The creation of a new distinction between the currency of two neighbouring British Colonies may be regretted, but Newfoundland cannot well be objected to for adopting a decimal system of the dollar so much in harmony with the Imperial coinage as to admit of being worked by British coins, and which of all the decimal systems of coinage appears to be that which would be introduced with least difficulty into the mother country itself.

The other provisions of the Act for the admission of foreign coins by proclamation, and for the current weight of gold coins to be taken by tale, appear, also, to be well considered and appropriate with reference to local circumstances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS GRAHAM

The Auditor of the Civil List,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

Copy of Despatch and Enclosures (2), submitting proposal to pay to Her Majesty's Government the amount formerly subscribed by Newfoundland towards the North Atlantic Steam Company's maintenance.

[Copy.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 43.

DOWNING STREET,
18th November, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch marked "Separate," of the 20th of August, forwarding a copy of the new Contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, and to request that you will submit to the Legislature of Newfoundland a proposal to pay to the Government of this country, towards the subsidy to the Atlantic Royal Mail Company's Packet Service, the same amount, of £8,500, which they formerly subscribed towards the maintenance of that Company.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

THE RIGHT HON. F. PEEL TO SIR F. ROGERS.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, }
11th November, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General, dated the 4th instant, relative to the contribution of Newfoundland towards the expense of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company's Packet Service; and I am to request that you will move the Duke of Newcastle to communicate with the Governor of Newfoundland with a view to obtain the contribution in question, of eight thousand five hundred pounds a-year, from the Colony, to commence from the 18th August last, the day upon which the Service was resumed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) F. PEEL.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart.,
&c., &c.

[Copy.]

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO THE LORDS OF
THE TREASURY.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, }
4th November, 1863. }

MY LORDS,—

The Packet Service between Galway and the United States, by way of St. John's, Newfoundland, having now been re-established, I beg to direct the attention of your Lordships to the necessity of calling upon the Government of Newfoundland to pay over to this country its contribution towards the Subsidy

paid to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company for this Service, according to the intention arrived at in 1860, when the Contract first came into operation.

The sum which was originally voted by the Legislature of Newfoundland, in aid of the cost of conveying the Mails of the Colony to and from this country, was £8,500 a-year, and your Lordships will probably consider that the contribution to be now required from the Colony should be fixed at that amount, to commence from the 18th of August last, the day upon which the Service was resumed.

If your Lordships concur in this course, you will probably request the Duke of Newcastle to communicate with the Governor of Newfoundland accordingly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.

No. 6.

Copy of Despatch and Enclosure from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the remonstrances raised by various parties against the imposition and collection of Duties on the Coast of Labrador.

[Copy.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 48.

DOWNING STREET,
5th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 46, of 1st instant, transmitting to you an order of Her Majesty in Council, leaving to their operation chapters 1, 2, and 3, of the Acts of the Legislature of New-

foundland during the year 1863, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the answer which has been returned, by my directions, to various remonstrances against that portion of the first-named Act, which relates to the imposition and collection of Duties on the Coast of Labrador.

I take this opportunity of suggesting that the net proceeds of this source of Revenue should be applied to the administration of Justice and the protection of the Fisheries in the District in which they are raised.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
5th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

GENTLEMEN,—

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that his Grace has had under his consideration the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, chapter 1, of 1863, against which you* have remonstrated, so far as it provides for the imposition and collection of Duties on the Coast of Labrador.

† His Grace did not see anything in the various representations which he has received in opposition to this Act which would have

* To SIR R. COLLIER.
Some of your constituents.

† This paragraph to Mr. LE BAILLY only.

justified the unusual and expensive course of a discussion before Her Majesty's Privy Council.

On the constitutional objections made to this Act, His Grace consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, who are of opinion that it is competent to the Legislature of Newfoundland to pass laws binding on the Labrador Coast; and His Grace thinks it by no means unjust, but the contrary, that a Revenue should be levied there sufficient to defray the expenses incurred, or which ought to be incurred, by the Government on that coast.

With respect to the machinery of the Act, the Commissioners of Customs, to whom that point was referred, are of opinion that the provisions of the law are not unnecessarily oppressive.

Consequently, His Grace has not felt at liberty to advise that Her Majesty should disallow this Act, which accordingly has been left to its operation. At the same time, he considers that if taxes are to be imposed by the Newfoundland Legislature on persons inhabiting the Labrador coast, those persons should be enabled to send Representatives to the Newfoundland Assembly; and His Grace has accordingly recommended to the Governor that the Act regulating the Representation should be so altered as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

FREDERIC ROGERS.

The Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart.

Joshua Le Bailly, Esquire.

Sir R. P. Collier, Q.C., M.P.

Messrs. Hunt & Henley.

No. 7.

Copy of Report of James Winter, Esq., of his proceedings as Collector of Revenue on the Coast of Labrador, under Act 26 Vic., C. 2, S. 9.

[Copy.]

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's, }
12th November, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the following Report of the proceedings connected with the Revenue at the Labrador the past season.

The Vessel that was hired for the purpose left St. John's the 15th June. The immense quantity of closely packed ice which blockaded our bays, and which we were obliged to wait for its moving off, prevented our reaching the Labrador coast till the 20th July, when we arrived at Blanc Sablon, a large port at the extreme Western extremity of that part of the Labrador to which our operations were to be confined;—the harbor being formed partly by Isle au Bois, the Western limit of our jurisdiction.

On arriving at this port we found in the harbor about forty vessels, of which about thirty were Nova Scotia fishing vessels; the remainder were vessels belonging to mercantile establishments there, which had arrived from Britain with salt, and general cargoes of manufactured goods,—all which vessels having sailed round the Western portion of the Island, and entered the Straits of Belle Isle, were not obstructed by the ice which had prevented us.

The trade at Blanc Sablon is very extensive, consisting of two large supplying and fishing establishments, belonging to Jersey, Messrs. Boutellier and DeQuetteville & Co., and two smaller houses engaged in the fishery, also of Jersey. This is the chief place of resort of the large number of fishing vessels from Nova Scotia and the other colonies, which annually arrive at the Labrador.

Immediately upon our arrival I went on board the different vessels in the harbour, informing the Masters of the business in which I was engaged, and requesting them to come on board the *Volant*

and enter their vessels—to which, as might have been expected, they manifested a decided objection. I also called at the different mercantile establishments and informed the Agents as to the business I was on.

The following day I visited the establishment of Boutillier at Isle au Bois, when he (Mr. Boutillier) refused to pay duties, on two grounds;—first, that his place was outside the jurisdiction of Newfoundland;—second, that the Local Legislature had no authority to enact such laws, or something of that sort.

As to the first of these objections, I shewed to him the directions furnished me by His Excellency the Governor, as to the boundaries, &c. As to the second, I did not conceive it necessary to argue the point with him.

I then told him I was determined to carry out my instructions, and offered him any information he might require which it was in my power to afford him, and gave him time to consider the matter; he however persisted in refusing. I then informed him if he continued to refuse, I should be under the necessity of adopting forcible measures to recover the duties, to which he paid no attention. I accordingly went on board the *Volant*, got four men sworn in, and returned to the shore with them and the Bailiff; went into the store and took possession of goods to the value of £1,000, and marked them. I then said to Mr. Boutillier that I should have those articles put on board the Revenue Vessel, and take an account of the remainder afterwards. I then left the Bailiff in charge, having to go on board for necessary papers, &c. On my return I found that the Bailiff had been turned out of the building, and the doors locked. On applying for admission, they hesitated at first to open the doors, but afterwards complied, when I again put the Bailiff in possession, and ordered the Vessel alongside to put the goods on board. Seeing that I was determined to effect my purpose, Mr. Boutillier at last agreed to pay the duties, but under protest. I accordingly kept possession of the goods until Mr. Boutillier produced the manifests of all the vessels that had arrived, and the invoices of all the goods, the duties on the whole amounting to about £176, he paid under protest by a bill on Jersey, which I was obliged to accept, and immediately gave up possession of the goods.

I then visited the establishment of DeQuetteville & Co., and requested payment of the duties. The Agent (Mr. Le Seilleur) also refused to pay, when I told him I would open the stores and seize the goods I found there. Having seen the measures I had already taken with the other house, he agreed to pay under protest. He accordingly entered all the vessels that had arrived to their house from Jersey, London, Liverpool, and Cadiz;—produced manifests, invoices, and paid duties to amount £177, by bill on Jersey.

The other smaller houses at first objected, but upon my threatening them as to the consequences, they also paid duties (under protest) by bills on Jersey.

The next day I visited the fishing vessels that were in the harbour, where I also met with considerable opposition at first, but finally succeeded in getting the duties without being obliged to have recourse to any forcible measures. These vessels having nothing on board subject to duty but salt and fishing tackle, the amounts received from them were small; and they having no cash or any means of obtaining it, I was obliged to accept orders on Nova Scotia and elsewhere.—Continued arrivals of vessels from Nova Scotia prevented my leaving Blanc Sablon till the 28th July, when we proceeded to Forteau, 29th July. At this place are branch establishments of the two houses at Blanc Sablon. Messrs. Boutillier entered three vessels and paid duties (under protest). The other establishment (DeQuetteville & Co.) had paid at Blanc Sablon the duties on the goods landed at this place, so that nothing more was to be done here in the collection of duties. At this place I appointed Mr. Robert Ellis to act as Sub-Collector for this place and Blanc Sablon.

At Lance-au-Loup (30th) we found one vessel to the house of Messrs. Stabb, Row & Holmwood, with salt, and one from the United States, and received the duties from both.

On the 31st July we went to Pinware, where there is no mercantile establishment. One vessel, an American, had arrived there, from which we received duties. Here the *Volant* was detained several days, during which time the Judge held Court. We then went to Henley Harbour, 4th August. Here we found one place of business, being that of a Nova Scotia trader, who had imported a cargo of goods early in the Spring. He at first refused to

pay duties, but on consideration, the following day he complied and gave an order on Halifax for the amount. Here I gave Mr. Richard Penny a commission as Preventive Officer for Red Bay.

August 8th, arrived at Battle Harbor. At this place is the establishment of Messrs. T. & D. Slade, of Poole, carrying on a large business. I called on the Agent, Mr. Bendell, and told him my business. He said he had positive instructions not to pay any duties. There were two vessels of the firm in the harbor discharging,—the *Sisters* and *James*;—the *Sisters* nearly all discharged; the *James* but partly discharged. I put men on board and ordered the Captains to stop discharging, and to report their vessels. I also demanded manifests of their cargoes, which they refused to give. The captain of the *Sisters* went on discharging. I accordingly entered a complaint before the Judge, who sentenced the Captain to a fine or imprisonment;—he chose the latter. I then went to Mr. Bendell, and asked him for a final answer as to the payment on the other goods, threatening to open the stores and seize the goods if he did not pay. He at last consented to pay the duties, and produced the manifests of all the vessels which had arrived, and the invoices of the goods, and gave a bill for the full amount of the duties (under protest); whereupon I consented to the release of the Captain.

A trading vessel from Prince Edward Island was entered, and the duties paid.

I then gave Mr. Bendell a commission as sub-collector to collect from traders, &c.

August 14th—Went to Francis Harbor;—while there a vessel, the *Scout*, arrived from Dartmouth to Messrs. Hunt & Henley, who have a branch establishment at this place;—the vessel having landed part of her cargo at Cartwright.

I called on the Agent (Mr. Hunt), who told me he had instructions not to pay any duties; but on my informing him of the consequence attending his refusal to pay the duties, he complied without putting me to further trouble, paying also the duties on goods previously arrived, (under protest), by a bill on London.

At Venison Tickle is a branch of Messrs. T. & D. Slade's busi-

ness, but the duties on goods here had been paid at Battle Harbor. Here I gave Mr. Hall a commission to act as Preventive Officer.

At Indian Tickle is an establishment of Mr. Warren. The only arrival that had been here was a vessel from Quebec,—a vessel that was expected from England having been lost. The duties were paid (under protest).

At Long Island is another branch of Messrs. Hunt & Henley's business. The goods, however, had been brought here from Cartwright, where they were imported. We accordingly proceeded to Cartwright. At this place is the chief establishment of Messrs. Hunt & Henley, of London, where an extensive business is carried on. On going into the harbour we saw a vessel, the *Escort*, coming out, which we passed and pursued our way in. On going on shore we found the stores and buildings all locked. The Agent (Mr. Goodridge) was absent, and we were informed that he had gone to Gross Waters a few days before, and had left strict orders that everything was to be kept locked up, and no doors opened for any purpose.

Not wishing to take any steps in the Agent's absence, we left Cartwright, it being the furthest place North we intended visiting, and came back as far as Grady, 24th August. Here are two mercantile houses, that of King & Larmour, and a branch of Messrs. Hunt & Henley's. From the former I received no duties, they having been paid at St. John's. We found here the *Escort*, (Messrs. Hunt & Henley's) discharging cargo (salt). I boarded her and ordered the work to be stopped, which was done;—the Captain not being on board. Soon after the Agent at this place came on board and ordered the men to proceed discharging;—to which I objected till the vessel was entered. Mr. Goodridge, the Agent at Cartwright, then came on board, and with more authority than the other, gave orders to go on discharging;—to which I again objected. He then demanded my authority, when I produced and read my commission in presence of the Captain.

I then left an officer on board the *Escort*, and went on board the *Volant*. On returning I found the men discharging in spite of the officer, and again stopped the work. I then had a Warrant is-

sued for the arrest of the Captain. The Warrant not being served that day, nothing more was done.

At sunset, as was customary on board the *Volant*, a gun was fired and the colours lowered. Immediately the gun was fired, the port of the *Escort* was opened, and a cannon was fired several times. A number of guns were also fired from the establishment, and in different parts of the harbour.

From the hill near the dwelling-house of Messrs. King & Larmour, a heavy cannon was fired, and the firing was kept up incessantly all over the harbour for more than an hour, evidently for the purpose of intimidating me in the execution of my duty.

The next morning they again commenced discharging, which attracted the attention of the Judge, who immediately sent the Bailiff, who arrested the Captain and brought him on board. He was then sentenced to pay a fine or imprisonment. He chose the latter. Mr. Goodridge, the Agent, seeing the decided steps that had been taken, consented to pay the duties, produced all the papers, invoices, &c., and gave a bill for the full amount of duties (under protest). I consented to the release of the Captain.

In this place I wish to call particular attention to the disgraceful conduct on the part of Mr. Larmour, already referred to (King and Larmour), in obstructing me while engaged in the discharge of my duties as an Officer of the Crown. While I was on board the *Escort*, and having just stopped the work of discharging the cargo, he came alongside the vessel and ordered the work to go on, saying he had as much authority as I had for many years. Seeing that his orders were not noticed, he became furious, and began to abuse me, making use of awful language;—while replying to which I advanced towards him on the plank leading from the vessel to the shore, when he ran off. On reaching the stage-head he considered himself safely landed and suddenly stopped short, and behaved in a manner most unbecoming, and continued to make use of the same disgraceful language in the presence of all who were assembled on the spot;—boasting at the same time of holding a Commission under Her Majesty, and behaving thus, as he said, by virtue of his authority.

Continuing on our way back we went into Batteau, where I appointed Mr. Charles Power as Preventive Officer.

At Venison Tickle, Francis Harbor, Spear Harbor and Battle Harbor, the Judge held Court, as nothing was to be done in the way of duties.

At Cape Charles, 14th September, we found four trading vessels from Canada, from which we collected duties.

Henley Harbor, 16th September.—Here we found four trading vessels from Canada and Nova Scotia, which also paid duties.

The contract of the *Volant* being nearly expired, I allowed her to leave on the 23d September for St. John's, and decided on remaining for the purpose of collecting the duties from vessels which were expected shortly to arrive. I immediately went to Battle Harbor, 24th September, and found that the brig *David*, which had been expected, had arrived, and I received the duties (under protest), amounting to £122, by bill on Poole.

I then went as far as Francis Harbor, but found no vessel there, and none expected till the last of October (if at all, which was uncertain). On my way back I called at Spear Harbor, and as there were no trading vessels in any of the harbors adjacent, I returned to Battle Harbor, and remained for several days, but seeing no prospect of anything further being done, I proceeded to Sizes Harbor and took passage in the Steamer *Bloodhound*, and accompanied her to Scrammy, Occasional Harbor, and Ship Harbor, but obtained no duties, as the vessels at these ports were all Newfoundland vessels; and finally left the Labrador on the 6th October, and arrived at St. John's the 9th.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. WINTER,
Collector.

The Hon. the RECEIVER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

P.S.—I omitted to state that on my arrival at Blanc Sablon I was informed that Her Majesty's Ship *Vesuvius* was at Forteau, and I immediately communicated with Capt. Hamilton, and on returning from Cartwright, and coming out of Venison Tickle on the 5th September, saw the *Vesuvius* passing North.

No. 8.

Copy of Proceedings of the Circuit Court, held in the Summer of 1863, for the Administration of Justice on the Coast of Labrador, within the jurisdiction of this Government, under Act 26th Vic. Cap. 2., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,

Held in the Summer of 1863, for the administration of Justice (*Vide* 26 Vic., Cap. 2) on the Coast of Labrador, within the jurisdiction of the Newfoundland Government; with the Judge's Report of the times when, and the places where, the Court was held, the number and nature of the cases brought before, settled, and decided by the Judge, and of those reserved for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

TO THE HON. HUGH W. HOYLES,
Her Majesty's Attorney General,
&c., &c.

SIR,—

Having had the honor to be appointed by His Excellency and Council to the office of Judge of the Court of Labrador, I accompanied the Gentleman appointed to collect the Revenue in the hired craft, the *Volant*, from St. John's, on the 15th June.—After a very tedious passage, being driven back from Cape John five times, and being hampered with ice, we arrived at Blanc Sablon on the 20th July, with slight damage to cutwater. We found, on entering the port, 40 fishing craft from Nova Scotia, and 9 vessels from Jersey;—these latter had an addition of one, and the former were increased to about 80, including 2 Americans,—all disputing the boundary line, or claiming exemption from duties, as fishermen.

In this port are three considerable mercantile establishments and two smaller ones,—all importing goods. Barely outside the boundary is Green Island, in which is one Jersey establishment, and about 17 fishing craft;—these latter probably waiting until the Revenue Cruiser should depart; and still less outside the boundary, in Gulsh Cove, is one Jersey concern, and one from Prince Edward Island.

The fishery commenced late, but was very good up to the date (29th July) of our departure. No one counted less than 50 qtls., and some as high as 70 qtls. a man, exclusive of "dressers" (or stage crew). The water is shallow; consequently a heavy roll comes in on most occasions. A strong tide prevents cod-seines being used with much advantage. There is no resident population, if we except the few left to take care of the stores and to look after a few seal-nets. Men are chiefly imported from Jersey, and taken back again when the fishery is over. They are paid from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. for every hundred fish, averaging 7 qtls. to the 1000.

There are no pretensions to gardens or cultivation; yet I think, back from the sea, out of the reach of the sand-drift, the soil is good and climate genial enough to ripen ordinary crops. The river is level, the tide flowing up about 1½ mile;—then a slight rise, and again a level for a considerable distance. Many patches of excellent grass are to be found beside the river. No cattle of any sort, except one horse, made useful on DeQuetteville's room. No wood within view;—no Salmon fishery.

Forteau and Lance-a-Loup much in the same state as at Blanc Sablon, except that I was pleased to see a port of Newfoundland fishermen doing well.

At Forteau, DeQuetteville and Boutillier have branch establishments, and G. J. De Hucone has a concern here. There were in port one schooner, one brigantine, and one barque.

At Lance-a-Loup is one St. John's concern, with branches, and also one from Jersey.

At Pinware, in Black Bay, is a salmon fishery of small extent in comparison with those on the coast East and North. The cod fishery was progressing favourably in the Bay.

From Black Bay to Chateaux and Henly Harbour, except at Red Bay, there is very little, if anything, doing. At Henly Harbour hook-and-line men had 20 qtls. a man on the 4th August. Cod-seines had done well, and salmon in great abundance. They had no regulation for setting nets, and professed not to know anything about an Act for that purpose. Here they would also require an Assayer of Weights and Measures. The salmon fishery is al-

together on the coast, there being no river or estuary to invite their visits.

From Henly Harbour, as far as Francis Harbour, the result of the cod-fishery was the same up to the 14th August, improving as we progressed North;—ending in a very good voyage.

There were two foreign-going vessels in Battle Harbour, one in Francis Harbour, one in Venison Tickle, one in Indian Tickle, two in Grady, three in Long or Round Island, one in Cartwright, with a fleet of vessels in these ports from Newfoundland, fishing, or taking away cargoes.

At Sandwich Bay the take of Salmon was reported to be 11 or 1200 tierces. Messrs. Hunt and Henley appear to be the only persons using it.

On our Circuit we visited—

Blanc Sablons	Spear Harbour (twice)
Forteau	Francis Harbour (twice)
Lance-a-Loup	Francis Harbour Bight (twice)
Pinware	Venison Tickle (twice)
Chateaux	Indian Tickle (twice)
Henly Harbour	Long Island
Cape Charles (twice)	Cartwright
Battle Harbour (three times)	Grady
Salt Pond (twice)	Bateau
Seal Island	Square Island
Williams Harbour	Hawk's Harbour (twice.)

We had before the Court—

6 Persons concerned in breaches of the peace.

2 Persons for breach of the 8th and 10th Sec., 26th Vic.,

Cap. 1.

2 Trespass cases, involving right of fishery.

1 Inquest.

1 Nuisance.

10 cases of Account.

1 Reference.

Court was open every day and at all hours when the vessel was in port, even after night, to accommodate witnesses, who

would lose a day's Fishing if compelled to attend by day. Like most Circuit Courts, the moral effect is greater than the amount of business done.

There was no complaint of barring herring, and only in one instance did I hear of its being done. Far less drunkenness and fewer assaults than usually occur in places reported to be very quiet. It is probable that this was owing to an absence of idleness.

On our return Southward we found the fishery for Cod and Herring greatly improved, with a brisk demand for the latter by Nova Scotian and Canadian, as well as our own, traders. The whole coast presented a spectacle of the greatest activity and determination on the part of the fishermen to make the most of their harvest.

I would not estimate the resident population to be over 7 or 800 on the whole coast.

Our little vessel was large enough, sailed well, and was very manageable. The captain and crew were efficient, and appeared to take a lively interest in the result of the voyage. The only addition requisite being a good whale-boat, to be had on the coast for about £12, to enable the Collector to push into small places in the vicinity, if he wished it, whilst the vessel would be detained on other matters connected with the object of the expedition.

You will perceive that I have dwelt longer on the subject of the Western part of the coast than any other; I have done so because our fishermen know very little about it, or the advantages it presents to them, and also on account of the extent of its foreign trade.

I have, &c ,
(Signed,)

BENJ. SWEETLAND.

No. 9.

[Copy.]

*Report of the General Superintendent of Fisheries for
the Year 1863.*

Wednesday, July 1st.—Left St. John's at 10 A.M., Wind West by South; passed a number of fishing boats on St. John's Shore. The prospects appeared very gloomy, as regards the Fishery, for that season of the year. Passed between Baccalieu and the Main at 2 P.M. Sailed close by the *Wolf*, and saw a dead whale alongside. A large number of fishing craft were around it. I regretted to find our fishermen were not better employed. No fish to be caught.

Thursday, July 2nd—Light winds from the South West. Passed along by Catalina and Bonavista; found no improvement in the fishery.

Friday, July 3rd—Fell in with a large jam of ice off Cape Freels. By keeping near the land we passed the Wadhams about 3 P.M. Saw the missing brig *Antelope*, Capt. Delaney, which the steamer *Ariel* went in search of, making her way home with all speed. Finding the ice jammed in at the Cape and at Fogo, we bore away for Stag Harbor Tickle, and anchored for the night under Indian Island. There was a little sign of fish in this place.

Saturday, July 4th—Tried to get through the Tickle, but found that the ice had blockaded the whole of Green Bay.

Sunday, July 5th—Got to Change Islands, and had the pleasure of attending Divine Service.

Monday, July 6th—The tide in the Tickle having slackened the ice, we made an effort to get to Twillingate. We succeeded after passing through large fields of ice, and exposing our little craft to much danger.

Tuesday, July 7th—Found at Twillingate the Collector's ship, which had sailed from St. John's fifteen days before I left; and about fifty Labrador vessels in the different harbors, that had

sailed a month before I did. No fish or salmon to be caught, and every one entertained forebodings of a disastrous fishery, which, I regret to say, has been the case as far as regards this Island.

The settlers on this coast made a great mistake, when they all settled down on a barren rock by the sea-shore, while the bays and rivers abound with the richest land for agriculture, with abundance of fine timber. The fisheries could have been carried on from these latter places by means of large boats and coasters, and the fishermen might have had beautiful farms which would have afforded them great comforts and supplied their wants, whatever the results of the fisheries might have been. This is the way the fishery is conducted in the Straits of Belle Isle by the Nova Scotians and Americans. This class of men are never found seeking relief from their Governments. Men settled down on a barren rock by the sea board, and depending on the punt fishery to support them for twelve months, will be disappointed; and, steeped in poverty, will become a drag-chain upon the Government. Those who have given their attention to the cultivation of the land are the most independent and comfortable men in the country.

Wednesday, July 8th—Left Twillingate with the harbor's mouth blockaded with ice, and after pressing a few miles through it to the Westward, the wind flew round from the North and filled every harbor on the South-side of the Bay. We ran back to the Tickle leading up Exploits river, and got in at Burnt Island. There was abundance of caplin in this harbor, but not a fish to be caught. Here we found H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*, Capt. Hamilton, which had been laying in Moreton's Harbor for several days ice-bound. She had made one or two attempts to get out, but had been obliged to put back. Green Bay was full of ice up to Little Bay Islands, a circumstance which produced much anxiety as to the probable result of the fishery in that locality.

Friday, July 10th—Light wind from the South West. As soon as the ice moved from the land we made an effort to get up to the head of the bay, and by the tide slackening the inner part of the ice, we were enabled to reach the bottom of Green Bay by midnight. We had to contend with large ice all night, and were exposed to much danger.

Saturday, July 11th—Calm all day.

Sunday, July 12th—Saw the Collector's vessel, and they made a signal at eleven o'clock to attend Service,—the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson being on board. I gladly accepted the offer, and heard an excellent discourse. A kind Providence brought us into Round Harbor, on the North-side of Green Bay, at 4 P.M., where Mr. Hutchinson preached to the inhabitants of the place and all others who wished to attend, and had a crowded audience.

Monday, July 13th—Left Round Harbor at 4 o'clock in the morning, wind E.N.E., and after passing through much ice we arrived at Cape John. We saw the boat that was employed in the protection of the fishery. Not a fish to be caught, and a jam of ice into the Cape and LaScie, leading up to White Bay. The Collector, with a number of other craft, were all laying at Cape John, ice-bound. At 9 P.M. the wind came up to the North; all the craft put back for Shoe Cove. I was very anxious to get to the Straits of Belle Isle, and put the *Brilliant* into heavy ice, and we were making our way through large fields of it, when about midnight we had a narrow escape; she not being full-timbered suffered from the ice, but a kind Providence brought us through in safety.

Tuesday, July 14th—Light winds to the South West; passing through loose ice all day and night.

Wednesday, July 15th—Wind South, light breeze. Arrived at Belle Isle and landed the Officer. The Light-house Keeper welcomed us by a display of flags and firing of cannon. They had the first sign of fish at Quirpon on this day. Almost all the French vessels suffered from the heavy ice on the coast, three being totally lost. There was an opening in the ice off Belle Isle, and it is supposed by old experienced men that the large quantity of salmon and fish on the back of the ice must have found this opening, and that this was the cause of the large quantity of salmon caught in the Straits. Called off Henley and Chateau. The people here had just commenced their fishery.

Thursday, 16th—Reached Red Bay and got information that the French had commenced hauling and taking caplin from our coast.

On my proceeding up the Straits, I found this report to be correct. After being four days in the Straits the Collector appeared coming up from Quirpon. I then commenced cruising from the Isle au Bois to Penguin Bar. I found that great quantities of bait had been taken daily by the French. I did all in my power to keep them clear of our ground. As there was no bait on the French side, (rather an unusual thing), they fitted out shallops, cutters, and bateaux, crowded them with canvass, and came over in great numbers to our waters, where bait was to be had, taking large quantities daily from the 18th July till 10th August. As I would warn them out of one Cove, they would proceed to the next; and having to contend with a strong current, and frequently fogs, I often exposed myself, crew and vessel, to imminent danger, and suffered much hardship and toil. I caught one French vessel, the *Nautilus*, of St. Pierre, Charles Le Rue, master, at Ship head, with three hundred quintals of fish on board, and her flats and men out catching more on our fishing ground. I warned the master to leave, and he obeyed my orders. The French fishermen often held out inducements to ours to sell them bait, by bringing brandy, cigars, and money, to exchange for it. The principal men on the French Shore acknowledge that their Government forbids them to encroach on our fishery rights; but this warning appears to have but little effect on those of them who have an interest in the fishery. Now that the people are paying taxes at Labrador, they naturally expect to be fully protected from all encroachments by parties not authorised by treaty to fish on that coast.

Wednesday, July 22nd—The Collector commenced operations at the Isle au Bois, and had it not been “the right man in the right place” this important matter would have turned out a total failure. I did all in my power, having regard to my own especial duties, to assist him in the collection of the Revenue. The French people begin to deprecate the use of bultows and cod-seines, which, during the last season, were used in the Straits in taking the mother fish at the spawning season to a fearful extent. Had not the bultows been laid down on the spawning ground the mother fish would have carried out what Providence and nature designed them to do. Our fishery has been destroyed by the use of bultows on our banks, and there seems to be but little hope for the future of our fisheries, except some strong measures are adopted by those who have the power

to protect the interests of the people in this respect. From the 10th to the 15th of August the caplin leave the coast, and then the French take their departure from our ground. After which date nothing of of notice occurred. From the 22nd July I continued to cruise about, discharging my duty, to the best of my abilities, until the 18th August, when I proceeded to Cape Charles, and here I found that the Act passed respecting barring herring had been violated by the Nova Scotians and Americans, and also by some of our own people. This subject of legislation for the fisheries is surrounded with many difficulties; some are in favor of the present law and others against it. One practice I altogether condemn, and that is, for any man to occupy a hauling-cove from a week to ten days, depriving others of the benefit that might be derived from the use of the same cove, and keeping the fish away. In closing this Report I would again call the attention of our fishermen to the great benefits that would result to them if they adopted the same plan that the Americans and Nova Scotians do.—that is, to commence their Spring fishery in the Gulf and follow it down the Straits. Mr. Dodge, a gentleman of Boston, came here last spring and hired a vessel from Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co., and shipped his men here, wages being very high in the States on account of the war. A native of Newfoundland, residing in Boston, was appointed as captain. He commenced the fishery as usual. On the 16th August he had a full cargo, about one thousand eight hundred quintals; he took his vessel to Assises Harbor and discharged his cargo, and was just in time to commence the herring and Fall fishery. I expect his sharemen will make over fifty pounds a man. This is a proof of what could be done if our people would make a move in the right direction. The American vessels are well found, and have superior fishing gear to prosecute their voyage. They are well paid for the little expense.

Wednesday, August 19th—After cruising for some time about Belle Isle and Quirpon, &c., I left for St. John's, and arrived on the 28th.

The following are the names of the vessels and of their owners, found encroaching, and warned by me, so far as I could ascertain them, for in many cases the Frenchmen endeavoured to evade my enquiries, not only by altering their rig and painting over their

names, but by refusing at times to answer my questions, under pretence of not understanding English :—

Vessel Courier du Golfe. Owner, M. Fontan, St. Malo.

Ship Eliza, Captain Richard. Owners—Lamabs, St. Malo.

Brig Maria, Captain Noble, St. Barbe. Owner—Le Seiguein, St. Malo.

Brigantine Nautilus, Captain Charles LeRue, of St. Pierre.

Brig Young Adolphe, Messrs. Grubert & Sons.

Schooner Mariat, Captain LeConomant.

Schooner Maria, Captain Masquillie. Owners—Monsieur Ansinam, St. John's Island, and Monsieur Jerice, Flowers' Cove.

In conformity with my instructions, I endeavoured to procure more particular information as to the practice of the French in carrying away large quantities of timber from the French Shore; but having been in but one harbor in that part of the coast, and then during one night only, I was unable to verify the statement of my last year's journal upon this subject, by my own observation; although information received by me from others, and particularly from Mr. Gill, lately in the employment of Mr. Bennett at the Terra Nova Mines, left no doubt on my mind as to its correctness. I did not observe any British vessels, of a size requiring registry, to be without names on their sterns.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

STEPHEN MARCH.

No. 10.

Copy of Report of Mr. Henry Andrews, in charge of a Boat and Crew for the Protection of the Fisheries at and around the Island of Belle Isle, in the Summer of 1863.

[Copy.]

July 16—Landed by *Brilliant* in Black Joke; come at 4 P.M.; Fishery Commissioner left same evening at 5 P.M.

July 17—Calm. Rowed round some distance, nothing in sight until 2 P.M., when a breeze sprung up and a brig hove in sight.

July 18—Wind N.E.; three sail in sight.

July 19—Wind N.W., clear; two vessels in sight.

July 20—Wind S.W., thick hazy weather.

July 21—Wind West, clear, but nothing in sight.

July 22—Wind S.W., thick fog.

July 23—Wind S.W., blowing hard; two sail in sight.

July 24—Wind S.W., light breeze; nothing in sight.

July 25—Wind West; 4 P.M. two sail in sight.

July 26—Wind West, strong breeze; no sail in sight.

July 27—Wind South, rain; three sail to the Eastward.

July 28—Wind West, blowing hard; nothing in sight.

July 29—Still blowing hard from the Westward.

July 30—Wind veered to South West, a strong breeze.

July 31—Wind S.W.; three large fishing crafts arrived from Old Perlican, fish plenty; one sail in sight.

August 1—Wind South, very foggy; nothing in sight.

August 2—Wind S.W., clear weather; sail in sight.

August 3—Wind West, clear weather; sail in sight.

August 4—Wind N.E., strong breeze; nothing in sight.

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- August 5—Wind N.W., *Brilliant* called and communicated at 6 A.M.; steamer passed at 9 A.M.
- August 6—Wind South, fine; nothing in sight.
- August 7—Wind S.W., fine; nothing in sight.
- August 8—Wind West; three fishing crafts arrived, to fish on the ground.
- August 9—Wind S.W.; several sail passed in sight.
- August 10—Wind West; a brig passed steering North.
- August 11—Wind North; nothing in sight.
- August 12—Wind N.E.; one sail seen.
- August 13—Wind S.W.; nothing in sight.
- August 14—Wind West; one sail passed.
- August 15—Wind S.W.; a steamer passed at 4 A.M. steering North.
- August 16—Wind West; a French fishing craft arrived at 6 P.M.; boarded her and warned her off.
- August 17—Wind S.W.; the Frenchmen left to seek other ground.
- August 18—Wind S.E.; *Brilliant* arrived about 4 P.M.; got all on board and left with Fishery Commissioner about 7 P.M.

(Signed)

HENRY ANDREWS.

No. 11.

Report of Mr. Henry Knight, on the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, for the Summer of 1863.

June 10—Arrived at Shoe Cove; the Bay full of ice; remained there until the 25th; the Bay still jammed with ice; no possibility of hearing from St. John's; on the 26th sent boat and 4 men to the Cape to erect camp for the summer. No Frenchmen arrived up to this date.

27—Men employed about the camp and landing place.

28—The Bay full of ice, and 22 Labrador vessels in Cape Cove, and 16 in Shoe Cove.

29—The same.

30—The Shoe Cove fleet got down to the Cape, and remained until the 4th of July.

July 4—Several Labrador vessels got round the Cape as far as La Scie.

5—Calm, and ice close to shore.

6—No appearance of Frenchmen or cod fish, on the coast.

7—The same.

8—At 6 A.M., saw a large barque coming in through the ice for the North bill of the Cape.

9—Two French ships arrived at La Scie.

10—Three more French ships arrived at La Scie, and 2 at Paquet; ice still plenty, some appearance of fish at Shoe Cove.

11—At 6 A.M. took charge of the Cape; at 4 P.M. two French seine boats came to the South bill of the Cape; ice plenty, no appearance of fish: at 4 P.M. *Vesuvius* passed the Cape; guard boat rowed off and brought on shore a clergyman.

At noon we saw 9 seine boats at Middle Bill, no possibility of hauling, for ice; at 6 p.m. French boats went back to La Scie.

13—At 5 A.M., there were 10 seines at the boundary, no fish, ice getting scarce.

14—Strong wind West; ice left the shore, Frenchmen doing nothing.

15—At sunrise rowed to Cape, several French batteaux rowing round, took some fish from the Cape to-day; at dark Frenchmen moored in Cape Cove for the night.

16—At daylight rowed to the boundary; Frenchmen uncovered at 5 A.M. and commenced rowing about the ground; took a few thousand fish from Mother Burk, caplin in abundance; Frenchmen getting very uneasy about their voyage; at dark camped for the night.

17—At daylight left camp and rowed to boundary; French uncovered at sun-rise and commenced hauling; four thousand fish taken from boundary to-day; Frenchmen anxious to pass the bounds; remained at the Cape for the night.

18—At sunrise Frenchmen uncovered and commenced hauling; took to-day, from South Bill and Mother Burk, for 9 seines, 7 thousand fish; hook and line not doing much; at dark went to Brinies Cove, strong wind west.

19—At 3 A.M. guard boat rowed to boundary; at sun rise the French commenced work, took this day about five thousand fish from South Bill for 10 seines; spoke seine master, said he believed he never should see Newfoundland again after this voyage, it was his worst voyage for the last 30 summers; at dark camped.

20—At daylight rowed to Cape; wind S. E.; Frenchmen went North of the Cape.

21—Saw but a few boats all day; wind South; fish very scarce.

22—Strong wind S.W.; very little fish taken for the day; French appear to be chopfallen, making enquiries about the fish in Green Bay; told me there were no fish North; said their average in La Scie was 50 quintals per seine; at dark camped.

23—Wind North⁷; 10 seines at the limit; at 6 A.M. one seine hauled 3000 fish; at 2 P.M. strong wind North East; Frenchmen took refuge in Mansfield Bight, hauled guard boat on the beach, sea running high.

24—At 3 A.M. Frenchmen left Mansfield Bight for the Cape, guard boat left in company and anchored at the limit; sea high—wind East. Frenchmen commenced work; took to-day very little fish; at dark, guard boat and Frenchmen returned to Mansfield Bight.

25—At 3 A.M. left Brinies Cove in company with 30 French boats, wind S.W.; at sunrise seven seines in the water, hauled about 41 qtls. for the day.

26—Wind West; at sunrise Frenchmen rowing round, fish scarce; took from the limit to-day, 20 qtls., Frenchmen in low spirits.

27—At 3 A.M. went to the limit, wind S.W.; Frenchmen uncovered and began rowing about the ground, took no fish; at 7 A.M. French left the Cape and rowed North; at 6 P.M. rowed to Brinies Cove.

28—At sunrise left for the boundary, weather fine; saw but a few boats all day at a distance.

29—No fish at the Cape, and no Frenchmen for the day; wind S.E.

30—No fish; at 8 A.M. left the Cape in charge of 3 men, and went to Shoe Cove. Caplin plenty; hundreds of tuns dead along the shore, the like has never been seen before to the same extent.

Report of men in charge, whilst absent, July 31st, saw but 8 boats all day, no fish taken from the Cape.

August 1—Saw only 12 boats all day; took about 40 quintals from the South Bill of the Cape.

2—At daylight rowed to the Cape, saw no Frenchmen until 7 A.M. Seine boats came to Mother Burk, remained all day, got but little fish.

3—Wind N.W.; 40 boats at the Cape, saw but few quintals of fish taken for the day.

4—Wind South; a number of boats at the boundary, took very little fish for the day.

5—Wind S.W.; rowed to the Cape, Frenchmen on their oars, no fish for hauling, dead caplin in abundance.

6—Wind S.E.; thick fog, spoke Frenchmen at the Cape, said there was no fish North or South; hauled, at the limits, 10 qtls. for 7 seines; hook and line men not doing much.

7—Wind South, fine weather; Frenchmen all day rowing about the ground, took no fish of any account from the Cape to-day; at 6 P.M. blowing hard, hauled up the guard boat on the beach for the night.

8—Wind S.W.; great number of small craft going North. Frenchmen rowing about the Cape ground, very little fish for hauling; batteaux doing better with the hook and line.

9—At 4 A.M. guard boat rowed to boundary; French uncovered, looking for cod; took to-day from the limit about 40 qtls. for one hundred and ten men; at dark went to camp.

10—At 4 A.M. strong wind, North; Frenchmen anchored most of the day; several batteaux went off to Gull Island, but got no fish; seines hauled a few quintals at the limit; at sundown anchored in Mansfield Bight for the night.

11—At daylight calm; Frenchmen rowed to the South Bill, did nothing with fish for the day.

12—At 3 A.M. guard boat rowed to Cape, only 3 seines at the limit, the rest gone in the neighbourhood of La Scie, no fish at the Cape.

13—At daylight went to the Cape; saw only 4 seines for the day, took no fish at the boundary; caplin in deep water; several batteaux had 3 or 400 fish for the hook.

14—At 3 A.M. rowed to the limit; saw only two seines; great number of batteaux at South Bill; caught some fish with hook and line, no fish for the seine.

15—No cod seine at the Cape; batteaux all round the shore; fish very scarce; caplin disappearing; caught to-day about 100 fish per boat.

16—At daylight went to Cape; saw 40 batteaux along the Cape ground; fish scarce, appear to get no fish for the day.

17—At 3 A.M. rowed to the limit, saw several batteaux going towards Horse Island; took very little fish from the Cape to-day.

18—At 4 A.M., wind South; went to the South Bill; spoke Frenchmen who came from Gull Island, told us there were no fish at the Island; at 4 P.M. boats left the Cape and went to La Scie.

19—Strong wind S.E.; saw only 9 batteaux for the day; fish scarce.

20—Wind S.W., several boats at the Cape, fishing with her-

rings; spoke one man, said the herrings were better than caplin; took to-day about one hundred fish per boat.

21—Wind N.W., fine weather; no fish at the Cape.

22—A number of French boats at the boundary; little or no fish.

23—Fine weather; no fish, caplin disappeared.

24—At 4 A.M. rowed to the boundary; 47 batteaux at the Cape to-day, took about 50 quintals fish; French using herring; arrived from St. John's, spoke crew.

25—Wind S.E., blowing strong, saw only 10 batteaux all day; fish scarce.

26—Wind S.W., at daylight guard boat rowed to Cape, spoke one man, said the seines were landed, took to-day about 100 fish per boat.

27—Wind West, ten batteaux at Cape; bait scarce.

28—Wind West, 40 batteaux at Cape fishing with squids; caught to-day about 2 quintals for each boat.

29—Rowed to boundary, batteaux anchored all round the Cape; fish very scarce, don't appear to do much.

30—Wind N.E., several small craft passing south; French getting no fish; at 6 P.M. 14 batteaux came into Mansfield Bight to get shelter for the night, came on shore and cooked their La Soup.

31—Wind E. and rain; Frenchmen did nothing for the day.

September 1—Wind South, fine weather; several batteaux at the boundary, took but little fish for the day.

2—Saw but few boats for the day; fish scarce.

3—Several batteaux at the point of Mother Burk's; caught very little fish for the day; spoke one of the crew of ship *Francine*, said their doctor was dead.

4—At 3 A.M., rowed to the Cape; no batteaux at the South part of the Cape.

5—Saw but 7 batteaux all day; no fish of any account.

6—At sun-rise rowed to Mother Burk; 11 batteaux at North bill—fish scarce; weather fine; at 3 P.M. Man-of-War *Greyhound* came down out of Bay Notre Dame, and passed round the Cape for Labrador.

7—At daylight went to boundary, sixteen batteaux at the Cape all day, got no fish.

8—Saw only 11 batteaux for the day; fish scarce.

9—From this date until the 25th crew and boat remained in Mansfield Bight, visiting the Cape every day the weather would permit. The Frenchmen at the Cape every day the weather would allow until the 27th.

Made a visit to La Scie on the 8th, while there several batteaux came in from the Horse Islands; I spoke to the Commodore of the harbor and told him he had no right to send his boats to Horse Islands or Gull Island to fish; he said he was not certain whether they had a right to Gull Island or not, but they fished at Horse Island, and also Belle Isle de Grand, for the last 30 years; as a proof, they had a habitation at the latter place, and were never prevented.

I said you also fished in Mansfield Bight before I took charge of the Cape.

The Commodore answered, we did, but won't say we had a right. The Horse Islands I contend we have every right.

I am instructed to tell you the French have no such authority, and if I knew when your batteaux were going there I would go and order them away.

Commodore answered, I will let you know when the batteaux are there, and if you do go, I will throw my voyage on you, that will be very good for me.

I told him you can do so if you please, then it will remain for my Government and yours to decide who has the best right. After a little further conversation we parted, not being very good friends.

Their several catches in La Scie are as follows:—

Capitaine Pieny,	Ship Herculi,	250 qtls,	70 men.
“ Lamie,	“ Marie,	350 “	72 “
“ Paulicane	“ Hippolite,	275 “	65 “
“ Jeffroy	“ Francino,	270 “	60 “
“ Duchine	“ Alcide,	340 “	56 “

The "Francine" and "Alcide" took their seines and other fishing gear home with them. Don't expect to return to Newfoundland next season.

REMARKS.

As the Frenchmen frequently make complaints against our people, it may not be amiss to state some of the mistakes they make themselves. On the 26th of September four small punts from Shoe Cove rowed as far as Middle Bill, under the impression that the Frenchmen's time was up; there were three batteaux at North West point. Immediately after the punts anchored, one of the batteaux made all sail and steered direct for the punt; the men seeing his object was to cut them down, just had time to throw their road overboard and pull for their lives; he made the second attempt for the other punt. They stated if they had been in heavy boats he certainly would have drowned them; the master of the batteaux is an old seine master at the Cape. Another complaint the people made to me this fall, it also may not be amiss for the Government to know. When the two French ships which went from Council to Terra Nova Mines to load with copper, one arrived at Little Bay, they commenced cutting timber, such as ship's spars, of different dimensions. I enquired of some of the Frenchmen why they did so; their answer was, to put under the cargo for the purpose of raising the centre of gravity. They will, no doubt, continue the same for exportation when the voyage is bad. I have noticed for the last few years they cut a number of logs, and saw them into board for boat building and other purposes, which is, I believe, contrary to Treaty.

(Signed)

HENRY KNIGHT.

No. 12.

Copy of Reports of Smith McKay, the Postmaster General, and Mr. Byrne, Surveyor, as to the most desirable Line to be adopted for establishing a Winter Overland Mail communication with the Northern Settlements.

[Copy.]

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
12th May, 1863. }

SIR,—

According to arrangement made with the Postmaster-General for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails to Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate, and return Mails to St. John's, I beg to report as follows—viz. :

On Saturday, 28th February, at 5 o'clock P.M., I received the Mail, consisting of three bags, over sixty pounds weight, for the beforenamed places, from the Post-Office department in St. John's. A heavy North-East snow-storm prevented me from leaving until Tuesday, 3rd March. The conveyance from St. John's to Brigus was by horse and catamaran, but continued snow-storms, and the almost impassable state of the roads, prevented my getting to Brigus until Thursday afternoon. On my arrival there I found it would be almost impossible to proceed to the direct line of road to Chapel's Arm; I therefore engaged a light pony and catamaran, and proceeded to Spaniards' Bay,—arrived on the afternoon of Friday. Mr. Gosse, the constable there, informed me that there was a "tilt" three or four miles in the country. I pushed on and got to it at dark, about six inches of snow having fallen during the night;—it covered what little track we had had the previous day; I therefore had to take a range of ponds next morning (Saturday), for about 4 miles, when the horse gave up. I had engaged this man with his horse to proceed with me to New Harbor with the Mails. Having therefore no one to carry the Mails I was obliged to leave them behind, as Tilley and self, (a man I had engaged to go with me to White Bay) had our own knapsacks. We therefore prepared a place for the Mails, covering them well over with my plaid to protect them from the weather. After doing this I started for New Harbor, but owing to a strong gale from N.W., with snow and drift, we could not find the

path leading to that place ; and as some miles of dense thick wood intervened, I had therefore to shape my course by compass for Broad Cove, to the Westward of New Harbor. We were obliged to encamp that night in the woods ; got out to Broad Cove at 10 o'clock next morning (Sunday), and immediately pushed on for New Harbor. On my arrival there I called upon Charles Newhook, Esq., who kindly rendered me every assistance, and procured me two men, whom we despatched that afternoon :—they did not return until next evening, and without the Mails. I made up my mind to start with them next morning, but assuring me from my description of the marks, that they would find them, as they must have passed within a hundred yards of the place they were deposited : besides, having a long journey before me, I did not go. They got back next day (Tuesday), at half-past 2 o'clock, P.M. Being all ready, we started at once for Chapel's Arm, crossing on the ice, reaching there at six o'clock that evening. The men from New Harbour could go no further ; I therefore engaged other two men to go with me to Sound Island, and as the moon rose at 12 o'clock and the night fine, we left at half-past 12, and got to Chance Cove next morning about 9 o'clock. (Here Tilly gave up, and I had to send him back.) After breakfasting we pushed on to La Manche, which we reached about 4 o'clock that afternoon,—having been travelling constantly from 3 o'clock the day previous, to make up for lost time at New Harbor.

The next day (Thursday 12th), commencing with a heavy easterly snow storm, we could not leave until Friday morning, when the weather holding up, we left at day-light. As I was short-handed, the Superintendent of the Telegraph kindly permitted the repairer, a smart active man, to accompany me to Sound Island, which we reached on Saturday forenoon, not being able to cross the Sound the evening before, on account of drift ice. The travelling being so heavy the day previous, I was obliged to send three extra hands to meet the men following with the mails. I arrived at 4 o'clock ; they did not get up till nearly 8 o'clock.

At Sound Island I found the Indians awaiting me ; I engaged three of them, and procured provisions from Mr. Philip Brown, who kindly rendered me every assistance. I despatched the In-

dians up to their encampments to prepare for the journey, and I joined them on Sunday afternoon. We were all ready to start on Monday morning but a strong North-West gale, accompanied with snow, heavy drift, and most intense frost, we did not start until Tuesday morning, the 17th March, when we proceeded on our journey. Our party, consisting of three Indians, with their dogs and trains, upon which they packed all the provisions and mails,—I carrying my own knapsack.

We proceeded along the telegraph line of road for about four or five miles through the woods from Piper's Hole, until we came to the open country, when I took my departure, marking a Telegraph post as follows—S. M'K., 17th March, '63, N.N.W., which course we followed about six miles, passing between two hills known by the name of the "Dirty Scrape," to the Westward, and a high prominent hill called "Black Head," to the Eastward. We then shaped our course N.N.E., over a barren waste country, with occasional naps of wood. We made about sixteen miles from the marked Telegraph post, when we encamped for the night.

On the second day's journey we passed over a very open country, extending for miles, without a tree or the slightest appearance of vegetation. Of course the whole country being covered with snow and ice, I could hardly form an opinion of the nature of the soil, but judging from the absence of wood of any kind and the many prominent boulders, I should say there was but little soil, having to travel for many miles before we could even get sufficient wood to boil our kettle. About 3 o'clock we struck down for some woods, passed over three or four small ponds, and encamped about 6 miles from "Terra Nova," or better known to the Indians as "John Pond." We crossed it next day about noon. I found this, as well as all the other ponds or lakes, very incorrectly laid down on the chart I had with me.

We crossed about the centre of this pond, and ascended a ridge on the North side, passing over about five miles of burnt country, when we encamped.

The following day (being the third from Piper's Hole), after two hour's walk, we sighted the woods on the North side of Gambo Ponds. Keeping too much to the North West we followed

down through some open leads of marshes until we reached the woods on the South side of the Upper Pond. One of the Indians stated that he had been through here before. I allowed him to take the lead. We had to pass through about 5 miles of dense thick wood of a small growth until within about one mile of the brook, when we came upon a grove of pine of considerable size, and appeared to be of some extent. At noon came out upon the South brook of Gambo; we followed its course down about four miles, when we came out upon the pond.

The soil on the banks of this brook appears to be good, judging from the growth of timber, as well as the banks of the stream, which were in some places free from snow. There is a level flat or interval land extending back some distance from the banks of the stream. With few exceptions the pine at present appears of too small a growth to make it commercially valuable. The timber appears to be of a young growth. I am therefore of opinion that this section of the country has been burnt, and the present is but a young growth. We came out upon upper Gambo pond at 2 o'clock, and continued our course down the pond, encamping about midways on the North side.

The next morning (Saturday, 21st) we resumed our march, and got out to the salt water at 2 P.M.;—a little over four and a half days from Piper's Hole. If we had kept the highlands South of the pond, we would have saved nearly a day's journey, and would not have more than two miles of woods to pass through. This is the course I have laid down for the winter mail route in future. The Gambo ponds are each about 9 to 10 miles in length, by half-mile in breadth:—about 3 to 400 yards of a good size stream connecting them; they are thickly wooded, the timber on the lower pond consists of a small growth;—on the upper one and up the brooks it is much larger.

We crossed Fresh Water Bay, about 2 miles to Mrs. Prichard's, where I put up for the night. From this point I despatched one of the Indians to Greenspond with the mails,—he taking the ice here. I wrote the Postmaster that he could detain him two days, and then despatch him with return mail, addressed to the care of Mr. Philip Brown, Sound Island, having left instructions with him to forward this mail by the Placentia Packet, provided she reached there previous to my return. I may here add that this

Indian returned and delivered the mail to Mr. Brown on the 4th of April, and he (Mr. Brown) dispatched it by the Placentia Packet on the 20th,—a few hours previous to my arrival.

Sunday, 22nd—Begins with a strong gale of wind and appearance of rain. We did not leave here until 1 o'clock, P.M.—Reaching the Eastern end of Gander Bay pond, we encamped there that night.

Monday, 23rd—Continued our course up the pond about 10 miles, before we took the woods on the North side. A snow-storm commencing we had to encamp about one mile from the pond.

Tuesday, 24th—Snow held up, clear over head, but drift in the open country. After ascending the ridge, about two miles, we came out on a large open marsh, from the North East corner of it. We had again to take the woods;—descending through about two miles of thick wood, we came upon a large pond, and a considerable size brook emptying into Gander Bay River, which we reached at sunset and encamped, about eighteen miles from the salt water. Next day at 4 o'clock, P.M., got out to Joseph Gillams, River-head of Gander Bay. From this point I dispatched a man with the mails for Fogo, instructing the Postmaster to forward the return mails to Twillingate in time to meet the messenger for Exploits.

Thursday, 26th—Left Joseph Gillams, proceeding down the Bay on the ice, about 12 miles,—then crossing a neck of land about six miles to Dog Bay. The sun being very powerful and the snow soft, our eyes getting very weak, I was afraid we would become snow-blind; therefore laid up, otherwise we would have reached Twillingate that evening. The next morning being overcast, and the snow firm, we reached Twillingate at 2 o'clock, P.M., in time to escape a heavy rain-storm. I delivered the mails to the Postmaster, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, who had received no mails nor any intelligence from St. John's since the arrival of the last vessels during the fall.

Before leaving Twillingate for White Bay, I engaged a messenger and made arrangements with the Postmaster there to dispatch him with the Twillingate and Fogo mails to meet me at the Exploits, on my return, about 10th April. On my arrival

there on the 13th, I found the mails awaiting me. At 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, I left the salt water of the Exploits, and delivered the mails at the Post Office, St. John's, at half-past 3 o'clock, P.M., Friday, 24th.

I trust you will not consider it out of place, in this report, in suggesting that a Post Office should be established at some convenient place to the Westward of Twillingate, as at present the people are entirely without mail communication, although there is a large and intelligent population along the Western shores of Green Bay, many of them only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of my passing along for the conveyance of their letters

We left the Exploits on Tuesday, the 14th April, following one of the furriers' wood paths, four miles, when we came on to a pond emptying into Emma's Pond Brook;—followed this brook, crossing eight large size ponds, which favoured us very much, as the snow had melted and we could walk on the ice without snow-shoes; besides, the dogs could take the trains, and relieve the Indians. We continued up this brook and encamped about eighteen miles from the salt water. Next morning we continued following the brook until it terminated in some large marshes eight or ten miles from Gander Bay river, and about 30 miles from the salt water. We crossed the river at 1 o'clock, Wednesday, and had our dinner on the South side, about 40 miles from the Exploits. The trains giving out we were detained until 4 o'clock, repairing, when we resumed our march, following up the river about eight miles, and encamped for the night. After leaving Emma's brook and crossing the marshes at the head of it, we had to make our way down to Gander Bay river, through a thick wood seven or eight miles. We came upon the river about ten miles above the pond, or about fifty miles from river-head of Gander Bay. This is one of the finest rivers I have yet seen in the Island; from where we crossed as far as we ascended, twenty miles, its breadth was not less than one hundred yards, and in many places nearly five hundred, beautifully intersected with small Islands, and free from any strong rapids. One of the Indians informed me that he had taken his canoe over thirty miles above where we left the river, making over one hundred miles from the salt water, and that the distance from the head waters of this river to that of head waters of the Bay Despair river, was only a few hun-

dred yards across. Both around Gander Bay Pond and along the margin of the river I saw the largest pine timber I have yet met with in the Island, and have no doubt it will eventually become commercially valuable.

After repairing our trains we started at 4 o'clock, P.M., following the course of the river on the ice. We encamped after sunset, having made about eight miles. Next morning we resumed our march, still following the river, although in many places we had the greatest difficulty in getting along, as the ice had commenced to break up. If we had been two days later we would not have been able to cross; however, after making about 12 miles more on the river, we passed a brook called Gold River, running down from the South-West and emptying into Gander Bay river. About a quarter of a mile from where it empties into the main river, we struck up the country, marking a large spruce tree "S.M'K., 16th April, '63." We had about half a mile of woods to go through, when we came upon open marshes, which in following up until half-past 5 o'clock that evening, having ascended a moderately high ridge, we opened upon the clear country, sighting the Northern "Tolt" (a high prominent sugar-loaf hill, one of the leading land-marks) bearing South, distant forty miles. We continued our course towards it, three or four miles, for the first nap of woods, where we encamped.

Next morning (Friday 17th) made an early start. During the first of the day we had good walking, the ice and snow carrying without the aid of snow shoes. Towards the afternoon the snow became very soft, and the walking heavy. We encamped about half-past 4 o'clock. Most of the brooks open, we had some difficulty in crossing, having to wade through several of them, when we could not get ponds to cross without going considerably out of our way. We encamped about five miles to the Northward of the "Tolt," having it in sight all day.

Saturday, 18th—Morning fine; we started at 5 o'clock, and continued walking till half-past 12 o'clock, crossing a range of ponds about 4 miles to the Eastward of the "Tolt." About half-past 10 o'clock we sighted the second or Southern "Tolt," distant about sixteen miles. This "Tolt" is very similar to the other; they are about thirty miles apart, and in a direct line between

Piper's Hole and Exploits' River, forming most prominent landmarks to travellers. The country around them is very level and free from wood. They rise up in the shape of sugar-loaves, some hundreds of feet above the level of the surrounding country, and can be seen in clear weather at a very great distance. Their position is as follows :

1st or Southern "Tolt," from Piper's Hole, distant twenty-five miles ;—course North, and can be seen shortly after leaving the woods.

2nd or Northern "Tolt," distant from the Southern shore one thirty miles, bearing North, and can be distinctly seen from the first.

We encamped four miles to the Northward of the Southern "Tolt," or about twenty-eight miles from the Indian encampment. At Piper's Hole one of the Indians here left me, became sulky, and would not take his load. The other Indian and myself had to take the Mails and all our luggage. We did not see him again until the day after we got to Piper's Hole.

Sunday 19th—Commences very thick and foggy. We had to travel entirely by compass. At 12 o'clock noon it commenced to rain. We reached the Indian encampment at half-past three o'clock p.m. that afternoon. Shortly after our arrival the rain, which had held up pretty well all day, came down in torrents, and continued so all night. If we had not got out that day, we would have had a good deal of difficulty in crossing the brooks, and might have been detained for some days. During the whole of my journey we escaped the heavy rain-storms which are most to be dreaded in travelling.

Monday 20th—About six inches of snow having fallen during the morning, made the walking heavy. I did not get down to Sound Island until dark. Mr. Brown next day went over with me to LaManche with his boat, when I announced my safe return by telegraph.

With regard to the capability of the soil for agricultural purposes, it was quite impossible for me to form a correct opinion, but judging from the extensive open plains and morasses, so entirely

free from wood or signs of vegetation, I should say that that portion of the Southern section of the Island, extending North from Piper's Hole for at least fifty miles, is quite inapplicable for that purpose. However, along the margins, both of lakes and rivers, there is a great deal of very fine land. For instance, at Piper's Hole there is an extensive interval flat, containing many hundreds of acres of good land. At the head of the Gambo ponds, the Gander Bay river, as well as most of the large brooks or rivers throughout the Island, I have no doubt there are many thousands of acres of good arable land that could be easily brought under cultivation. With regard to the Geological formation, it was quite impossible to form an opinion, as the whole country was covered with snow and ice,—in many places eight and ten feet deep.

I regret to state that the people throughout Green Bay, owing to the severity of the winter, have lost all their potatoes, with but very few exceptions; the general fear was that they would be unable to procure seed for spring. If two or three hundred barrels were sent to them it would be the means of saving many from want next winter.

I cannot conclude this report without bringing before the notice of the Government the kindness and aid I received from the people generally. I feel also indebted to John Peyton, Esq., of Twillingate, for the aid I received from him. From his general knowledge of the country, he gave me much information that was useful. I also beg to state there was a general expression of satisfaction when the people ascertained that a part of my mission was for the purpose of trying to establish a more regular winter mail communication.

I may also add, that in furtherance of this object, while at the Terra Nova mines, I had a good winter path cut, eight feet wide, through to the North West Arm of Green Bay, a distance of twenty miles. If the mines should progress, it would be a desirable object that a summer path should be opened, as, in the event of bad fisheries, as last year, it would enable the inhabitants to cross over and get employment at the mines, besides being a general benefit to that section of the country.

Estimate cost for opening line of road and the conveyance of mails during winter months, North, via Piper's Hole, Bonavista, and Gander Bays :—

1st—Probable cost for cutting line of road 8 feet wide, building 9 tilts, and staking the marshes every 200 or 300 yards, from Piper's Hole to Fresh Water, Bonavista Bay—

Distance from 65 to 70 miles..... £75 0 0

2nd—For the same work, from Fresh Water Bay to River-head of Gander Bay, and building 3 tilts—


Distance about 30 miles..... £25 0 0

Sterling.... £100 0 0

The tilts to be well built, and of full size, covered with birch rinds. The rinds should be cut during the month of June, and the work commenced not later than August. There will not be more than eight miles of woods to cut through the first distance, and probably about 10 or 12 miles on the second.

Joseph Banard and three other Indians residing at Piper's Hole will take first Contract, and at the sum named. I have no doubt Mr. Philip Brown, of Sound Island, will become security for the faithful performance of the work; and can, if necessary, send a competent person to inspect it on completion, which would not cost more than three pounds Cy. He will also advance the necessary provisions to the Indians.

The 2nd Contract will be taken by Charles Francis, an Indian residing at Gander Bay, or an Indian by name of John Mitchell, at Fresh Water, for the before mentioned sum. It was stipulated they should be found with the necessary nails for the completion of the work, say two bags for the first nine tilts, and one bag for the last three tilts;—the before-named sums were offered for in currency, the difference should pay for nails, inspection, &c., &c.

I should recommend twelve boards, about nine inches wide by two feet in length, with a figure hand and "tilt" painted on them thus— TILT, to be prepared and to be nailed on a post on the line staked, pointing towards the woods in which the tilt opposite is situated, and a path cut up to each tilt.

John Peyton, Esq., of Twillingate, will arrange the second Contract, and have it inspected on completion.

By completing the above-named work it will aid the more rapid transportation of the mails during the winter months, and will permit any of the white inhabitants, North or South, to take a contract for the conveyance of them, when the line is marked as above recommended, or to travel it when disposed;—however, I should advise that the Mails should be given to the Indians for the first winter, or until the route is well established.

For the more certain transmission of the Mails during winter, I have to report as follows—viz :—By despatching a messenger from Twillingate on, say the 15th January,—the same date from Fogo,—the former messenger will meet the latter at Gander Bay and take the Mail on to Freshwater.

A messenger to be despatched from Greenspond, say 16th. The two Northern messengers to meet the Southern one, who should be despatched from Brigus on the 10th, (as the mails can be carried to the Post-Office there by the usual HarborGrace conveyance.) He will deliver his mails to the Postmaster at Sound Island, who will then forward them on to Freshwater by another Indian, to meet the Northern messenger; they will then return to their several points.

The distance will be about as follows :—

From Twillingate to River-head Gander Bay	35 miles
“ Gander Bay to Freshwater	35 “
	70 “
3½ days journey from Twillingate ..	70 “
“ Greenspond to Freshwater—1½ days' journey	} 35
“ Brigus to Sound Island—3½ days' journey	
“ Sound Island to Fresh Water—3½ days' journey	} 70

—Making in all, from Twillingate to Brigus, 10½ days, weather permitting.

The completion of the tilts will enable the different messengers to push on rapidly. The stakes will guide them in travelling in thick weather, and the division of the work will enable each messenger to take a heavier weight of mails, as they will not require so much provisions.

The cost for conveyance of at least three mails during the winter months of January, February, March and April, should be accomplished for about the following sums :—

From Twillingate and Fogo to Freshwater	£40	0	0
“ Greenspond to ditto	15	0	0
“ Freshwater to Sound Island	40	0	0
“ Sound Island to Brigus	30	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£125	0	0
	<hr/>		

The amounts now paid, as far as I can ascertain, are as follows:

From Twillingate and Fogo to Greenspond . . £40
 “ Keels to “
 Across Trinity Bay,
 Besides private amounts.

Heretofore the work has been very irregular and unsatisfactorily performed. The route now proposed will ensure a more certain transmission of the Mails.

The line, as proposed, would pass, I should think, about 15 miles from the head of Clode's Sound. A line of path could be marked as the one now proposed to Freshwater, which would connect the Southern harbors of Bonavista and the Northern harbors of Trinity Bay with the main line. A messenger could be dispatched to connect with the Northern one. As I have not passed over this route, I am unprepared to give the distance, or to report upon it, but consider it a very desirable connection.

The orange line, as laid down upon the accompanying map, is intended to represent the winter route, crossing the ponds and lakes at the most convenient places. By a little deviation a good summer line could be opened, avoiding all the ponds, and but one river (Terra-Nova pond river) to cross. However, there is abundance of good timber on the brook suitable for bridges. From Freshwater Bay to Gander Bay the distance, in a direct line, will not be much over thirty miles. I understood from Charles Francis, an intelligent Indian, living at the latter place, that the country is very level and free from ponds and large brooks. I may here add that I was surprised to find so few ob-

stacles in the way of making a line of road through this section of the country.

In conclusion, I beg to call your attention, to the annexed estimate for carrying out the proposed Mail route.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

SMITH M'KAY.

Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, }
St. John's, 17th July, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have perused Mr. M'Kay's Report, and also I have examined the route marked out by him on map, which I think keeps too far in the country for any useful purpose beyond that of a mere Indian track. This line to be useful must be laid out in such a way as will connect the principal Northern settlements; and as some other route for the conveyance of Mails to Fogo, Twillingate, and Greenspond, the winter months, besides that hitherto adopted, is indispensable, I would respectfully suggest that the proposed line should be made subservient to this one object—viz., the connection of the Northern settlements as far as is practicable,—in fact, it should be made the foundation of the Northern main line.

I have traced out a line on the map in red pencilling, which I respectfully submit for consideration; and if the Executive should take up the same view of the matter as I do, it would be desirable that Mr. Byrne would be requested to make out an estimate of the probable expense of marking, staking the barrens and marshes, and opening a path through the woods sufficiently wide for the conveyance of the Mails, (say about four feet in width.) This much accomplished for the present, and there's no doubt but the Legislature will assist from time to time towards its completion.

It would be desirable to employ the Indians in conveying the Mails the ensuing winter, as it is very doubtful whether any persons would be had in the Northern settlements to take up a contract for the service as now proposed, and without any clearly defined route.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN DELANEY.

Honorable Captain CARTER, R.N.,
Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S,
December 30th, 1863. }

SIR,—

In accordance with your instructions, I left St. John's on the night of the 15th September, to make a survey of a Northern Postal route connecting the Northern bays, and arrived at Shoal Harbor, Random Sound, on the 17th.

On reading Mr. McKay's and the Postmaster-General's Reports, which you referred me to, I considered the route recommended by the latter would be the more preferable, as the inhabitants on the Southern side of Bonavista Bay, and Northern Side of Trinity Bay, could get to Smith's or Random Sounds as easy as to the head of Clode Sound, where they would be fifteen miles from Mr. M'Kay's line, and would, from Clode Sound, have about double the distance to travel by his line to Come-by-Chance, Placentia Bay, than they would have from Random Sound to the same place by the route named by the Postmaster-General. It would also be much more likely that there would be more woods and better shelter for a winter road, and that agriculturists would sooner settle on the latter than on the former route; these considerations caused me to mark a line as near the route named by the Postmaster-General as circumstances would recommend, as far as I was able to work.

Before leaving home I thought the best place to commence would be in the neighbourhood of Bay Bulls Arm, or Come-by-Chance,—which place Mr. Tilley, of Shoal Harbor, had agreed to bring me, and men, provisions, &c.,—and then to work Northwardly; but on approaching Shoal Harbor I had a view of part of the country through which the line would pass, and considered it advisable to commence near Shoal Harbor, and work about half-way Southwardly, as that would save the labour of carrying what provisions, &c. that would be used on that half, to Bay Bulls Arm, and thence overland and back to that place, distance about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Before leaving St. John's I learned that you were informed that there could be plenty of labour got at Random Sound and neighbourhood, and also at Clode Sound, and hearing the same from other sources, I only brought three men from St. John's. On arriving at Shoal Harbor I was disappointed in getting men, which retarded the work. Mr. Tilley, of that place, in whose vessel I went, obliged me by going to Hant's Harbor, and got a crew, who joined me on the first of October. These men were first unwilling to remain more than six weeks, saying they were afraid to stop longer, as the water in the Sound might be frozen, which would prevent them getting home when they wished; but they finally agreed to continue the work to Clode Sound, when I said it would not suit me to be left in the woods where there would be no chance of getting another crew. While waiting for those men I marked a couple of miles Northwardly from Shoal Harbor River, with the three men I had.

On the first of October I commenced working Southwardly from the above river, with a crew of 12 men; a few days afterwards I got another man. When opposite the S. W. arm of Random (a distance from the above river about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles) Mr. Tilley brought a boat to the head of that arm, and took me and my crew, &c., on board, on the morning of the 16th, and landed us the next morning at the head of Bay Bulls Arm. There being a line of road from the head of that arm to the telegraph line, near Come-by-Chance, which connects it with St. John's, and seeing that by keeping near the head and turning from the S. W. angle of that arm towards Chance Cove, it would be an improvement, and make the line to St. John's several miles shorter than by Come-by-Chance, I considered it advisable to leave that improvement in abeyance, and

work as far as I could to the Northward, and commenced on the above road near the beach at the head of that arm, and work Northwardly to the place I left off. near the S. W. arm of Random. On arriving there on the 30th, the boat named above took us on board at that arm about 5o'clock, p.m., and landed us the next day at Shoal Harbor, which saved two or three days' labour, as we should otherwise carry our camp, covering, &c., overland to that place.

On the 2nd of November I continued the work Northwardly, from the neighbourhood of Shoal Harbor, and got to the S. W. river of Clode Sound, near the head of Tide Water, on the 18th, distance from Shoal Harbor river about 12 miles, and from Bay Bulls Arm about 39 miles. On the 24th, at their request, I discharged the men belonging to Trinity Bay; and afterwards, with the three men I had left, marked nearly to the river at the North West angle of the head of the Sound.

A great part of the weather, while at work, was wet and foggy, and not easy to see the ground with advantage. The clear days of summer would be a far better season to see and examine the country, and make such survey.

The line marked is about $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it passed about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Shoal Harbor, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from S. W. Arm. There are stakes in the marshes about 50 yards apart. and 33 rude bridges for travellers, over brooks varying in width from 5 to 70 feet. The bridge over Shoal Harbor river is the longest. There are 4 rivers falling into the head of Clode Sound, over which no bridges are built, varying from 60 to 200 feet wide. The N. W. river, which is one of the largest, is contracted about a quarter of a mile from Tide Water to about 70 or 80 feet between two rocks, each of which is about 20 feet high. I think a chain bridge at that place would be the most permanent and cheapest one that could be erected on that river. Permanent bridges on wharves could be erected over the others, as there is plenty of good timber in the neighbourhood.

I stated to you before leaving St. John's, that even if a person could fly over the ground it would be next to an impossibility to pass over the best line the first time he would travel it. The line that is marked is not the one I would wish to see money expended on; but although part of the country is much broken up with

marshes, barrens and ponds, there could be as level a line marked, if there was time, as any in the country of the same distance, and not having 4 miles of marshes on the 44 miles, and these 4 miles in detached pieces, and few if any half a mile in length.

After getting to Clode Sound I found that no labourers could be got there, and the season being late, and learning that the water in the Sound do be generally frozen early, and that it would be difficult to get home from that place afterwards, I agreed with Thomas Donovan, of Broad Cove, Bonavista Bay (who had a boat there loaded with timber), to come on the 27th or 28th to bring me and the men I had from St. John's, and our things, to King's Cove. On the 27th there was no sign of him, and it being reported there that his merchant had a freight for him when he got home, therefore not likely to come; and the last boat that was at the head of the Sound, belonging to Wm. Greening, of Indian Arm, was about leaving, although short of his load, saying he was afraid of being frozen in, if he stopped to get the quantity of sticks required, and having a fair wind, he left about 5 o'clock, p.m., that day. I considered I could not do better than agree with Greening to bring us to Plate Cove, where he landed us the night following. I got no tidings of Donovan until I came to King's Cove, the next day, where I learned that he left home a few days before, to go to me, but the wind being right a-head, I believe he took shelter in some harbour. I came to Trinity by land, crossed Trinity Bay, and came home by Harbor Grace.

There are trees (which indicate good ground) of fir, birch, spruce and pine, along the improved line, that should be marked and opened. The largest are in the neighbourhood of Shoal Harbor; there was a pine there as straight as a mast, and that not the largest, cut down near the line; it was as sound as it could be, and girted 33 inches at 50 feet, and 70 inches at 10 feet.

Having been informed that there is a line of road opened from Trinity to Bonaventure, I would respectfully suggest that if a line of road was opened from Shoal Harbor to the latter place, after the line from Bay Bulls Arm to Shoal Harbor would have been opened, it could be made so as to connect all the settlements between Shoal Harbor and Trinity; and when the Packet could not cross Trinity Bay, the Mails could be sent by that route to Trinity, Bonavista, King's Cove, &c.

I would also beg leave to remark that by allowing a quarter of a mile frontage, on an average, to each lot of ground along the line from Bay Bulls Arm to Clode Sound, and on each side of the S.W. and N. W. Arms of Random, and on each side of Smith's Sound and Clode Sound, there is good land in those places on which 600 or 700 families could settle, and the greater number of those lots fronting Tide Water could have rooms for large boats.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

THOMAS BYRNE.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman Board Works,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 13.

Report of Postmaster General of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

(COPY.)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
St. John's, 21st January, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, this my fourth annual Report of the operations of the Post-Office Department for the year ending 31st December, 1863, together with the accompanying Returns, numbered from 1 to 11, which contain all and every particular of Receipt and Expenditure accruing within each branch of the Department.

The Revenue from Postal Receipts, for the year, as is shewn in Return No. 6, is £1,239 9s. 1d., being £24 8s. in excess over the year 1862.

The Expenditure for the year is £3,166 14s. 7d., being £156 8s. 11d. less than that for 1862.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year is £703 1s. 11d, shewing an excess, over that of 1862, of £240 15s. 9d½. On referring to Return No. 1 (account current), it will be perceived that a balance to the credit of the Colony is shown of £287 15s. 11d., accruing principally from the sale of Postage Stamps, and to which the Post-Office Department is prepared to respond when required.

The number of Packet and Local Letters despatched and received during the year exceeds 133,000, and the number of Newspapers despatched and received for the same period is nearly 180,000, of which 114,000 were despatched to the Outports.

The number of Registered Letters received and despatched during the past year is 774, being 101 over that for 1862. This increase is partly owing to the reduction of the Registration fee on Local Letters.

The number of Dead Letters received during the year is 1215, being a decrease of 268 on that of 1862,—a decrease that is attributable to the efforts made by the Department to have every letter

received, delivered, if possible, to its address. Printed lists of the unclaimed letters remaining in the General Post-Office are regularly forwarded to the Out-port Post-Offices.

In conformity with the Minute of Council authorizing the introduction of a Penny Post Delivery, and Parcel Post, &c., in St. John's, to come into operation on the 1st September, and of which due notice was given to the public, the necessary arrangements were made and the system carried into effect; but I regret to observe that up to the present time it has been very little availed of; the number of letters dropped into the General Receiving Boxes for town delivery being only 93 unpaid, and 24 paid by stamp. However, I trust, when the public become better acquainted with the convenience it affords, they will appreciate it more fully. In the meantime, arrangements are being made for the erection of Pillar Boxes, in some of the most convenient parts of the town,—one of which is now in course of construction, and will, when completed, be submitted for approval.

A list of Post-Offices in Newfoundland has been forwarded to the Postmaster-General, London, with the view of establishing the Money-Order System between Great Britain and this Colony. A communication was received by last Mail intimating that it will come into operation on the first of February.

A good deal of dissatisfaction prevails and much vexatious inconvenience is felt by the public, as well as by the Department, owing to the irregularity of the Galway boats; indeed, if some improvement be not effected in this respect, all confidence will be withheld from the line, at least as far as the Mail Service is concerned.

Two Way Offices have been established during the past year, one at Bay-de-Verds and the other at Lamaline; and arrangements have also been made at Hant's Harbor and at Topsail for transmission and delivery of letters by the Couriers *en route*, in conformity with Minute of Council of 20th July last.

Tenders were called for by advertisement last Spring for the performance of the Mail Service; but it was deemed prudent not to accept any until a further trial might be had of the capabilities of the *Ariel* for the Service, (the tenders remain in abeyance). It may now be fairly assumed that no fixed time can be named with

any degree of certainty for the departure or arrival of the *Ariel*, so as to make her services harmonize with the arrivals of either the Halifax or Galway Mail Packets, so long as she has to go North and South, except in the winter months; and I think it would be extremely hazardous (with some exceptions) to interfere at present with the present Mail routes, without the help of another boat. This is a subject worthy of deep consideration.

In consequence of the difficulties and uncertainty attending the transit of Mails to the Northward during the winter months, and which has given so much cause of complaint, it was thought desirable that some other mode of transmitting them should be sought than that hitherto existing. Accordingly, on the 27th February last, an experimental trip was made overland, *via* Brigus, with Mails for Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate, in charge of Smith McKay, Esq, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a permanent route by which the Mails could be forwarded during the winter season. So far as I have learned, no insuperable difficulty offers in laying out not only a most desirable line during the winter, but the summer also, from the head of Trinity Bay to Cat Harbor, or Gander Pond, touching at Random Head, Clode Sound, and Freshwater, at which places Postal Stations might be made for the greater facility of connecting Bonavista and Trinity Bays therewith. For instance, if a line was laid out from Random to Trinity Harbor, the whole of the North side of Trinity and the South side of Bonavista Bays could have their Mails forwarded by that route,—thus dispensing with the services of the Packet Boat in Trinity Bay during the winter season, which is both precarious and uncertain. I most sincerely trust that as this most important line has now fairly commenced, it will be brought to an early completion. A contract has been made for the conveyance of the Mails to and from St. John's to Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate for the winter season,—the first Mail having been dispatched *via* Brigus on the 5th instant.

The *Ariel*, which was deparched on the 26th ultimo with the Mails for Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate, has returned without being able to land Mails at the two latter places, from obstruction offered by the ice. Much disappointment is felt in consequence. The returned Mails for Fogo and Twillingate will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

I trust it will not be considered out of place to refer to a matter by which the health of the Officers of the Department is suffering, from their exposure to the weather, caused by the large gateway on the Eastern side of the Market House building, and which, from its cumbersome and unwieldy size, must be continually left open. If a regular sized door-way was made in the gate, it would answer all the purposes as well. A porch outside, removable in the spring, would be an improvement.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to call His Excellency's attention to the fluctuating condition of our Copper Currency, which is causing great perplexity as well as loss to the Revenue; and as the business of the Office must necessarily be very much retarded for want of a permanent Copper Currency, I would therefore most respectfully suggest that £100 worth of Copper Pennies and Half-pence should be provided by the Government (which might be paid out of the balance on hands without drawing from the Colonial Revenue) for the use of the Post-Office, and bearing the Post-Office Stamp thereon, which might be always considered a legal tender for Postage.

The following Returns are respectfully submitted:—

No. 1—Account Current.

No. 2—Inland and Newfoundland proportion of British Postages collected.

No. 3—Amount of British Postage collected during the year.

No. 4—Postage Stamp account.

No. 5—Amounts collected for British and Newfoundland Postages and for Postage Stamps during the year.

No. 6—Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post-Office Department during the year.

No. 7—Amounts of Salaries paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, Clerks, &c., during the year 1862.

No. 8—Amounts paid to Contractors &c., for Mail transportation during the year.

No. 9—Application for missing Letters sent and received by Post in Newfoundland during the year.

No. 10—A Statement of the number of Dead Letters received, and how disposed of.

No. 11—Statement of the number of Registered Letters sent through the General Post-Office during the year.

I am, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,
Colonial Secretary.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>The Postmaster-General in account Year ended 31st</i>	
1863.	Currency.	
To Balance due 31st Dec., 1862	£99 10 11	
“ Amount Inland Postage.....	528 12 1	
“ “ Newfoundland propo- tion of British Postage	556 4 10½	
“ “ Postage on Loose Letters	£25 8 2	
“ “ on Ship Letters	2 5 0	
“ “ on Letters posted at St. John's, for Town delivery. . .	6 4 1	
“ Amount Postage on Way Letters	3 2 4½	
	<u>36 19 7½</u>	
“ Amount British Packet Postage Stg.....	£708 19 4	
“ Exchange, 20 per cent.....	141 15 10	
	<u>Cy. 850 15 2</u>	
Deduct Amount Postage on Dead Letters, &c., returned to the General Post Office, London..Cy.	45 18 3	
	<u>804 16 11</u>	
To Amount Postage Stamps sold..Stg	585 18 3	
“ “ Exchange 20 per Cent.	117 3 8	
	<u>703 1 11</u>	
“ “ Received for use of Pri- vate Letter Boxes..	49 16 0	
“ “ Received for fees on late Letters.....	7 17 9	
	<u>57 13 9</u>	
	<u>£2,787 0 1</u>	
St. John's, Newfoundland, } 31st December, 1863. }		

*Current with the Colony of Newfoundland.
December, 1863.*

	Currency.
1863.	
By amount paid into the Com- missariat Chest for British Postages	£1,010 0 0
“ “ On account of the Postmaster-General, London	15 9 10
	<u>Stg. 1,025 9 10</u>
Exchange 20 per cent.	205 2 0
	<u>£1,230 11 10</u>
“ “ The Receiver General.....	1,122 8 0
“ “ Postage on Official Correspon- dence.....	108 8 7½
“ “ Discount on Postage Stamps sold	35 3 0
“ “ Ship Letter gratuities.....	1 2 8
“ “ Dead Letters, (local).....	1 10 0½
	<u>£2,499 4 2</u>
“ Balance.....	287 15 11
	<u>£2,787 0 1</u>
JOHN DELANEY, <i>Postmaster-General.</i> J. HEALY, <i>Chief Clerk.</i>	

Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage, and Colonial proportion of British Packet Postages, collected in Newfoundland during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

		Currency.		
Harbor Grace Post Office.....	£103	12	2	
Carbonear "	44	14	1	
Brigus "	52	13	8	
Trinity "	18	4	3	
Bonavista "	8	6	6	
Greenspond "	4	13	3	
Fogo "	5	8	9	
Twillingate "	6	17	1	
Bay Bulls "	2	3	3	
Ferryland "	5	14	1	
Trepassey "	1	11	3	
St. Mary's "	1	13	3	
Placentia "	8	5	9	
Burin "	4	15	6	
Harbor Breton "	9	18	11	
Burgeo "	4	18	8	
Little Placentia "	5	19	9	
				£289 10 2
St. John's " viz:—				
" Inland Postage.....	276	1	6½	
" Colonial proportion British Packet Postage..	556	4	10½	
				832 6 5
				£1,121 16 7

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster-General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Nfld., }
31st Dec, 1863. }

Statement showing the Amount of British Packet Postage collected in Newfoundland during year ended 31st December, 1863.

		Currency.
Harbor Grace Post Office.....	£104 11 1	
Carbonear "	37 13 5	
Brigus and Bay Roberts "	19 17 3	
Trinity "	12 11 2	
Bonavista "	3 13 3	
Greenspond "	5 9 8½	
Fogo "	9 14 1	
Twillingate "	12 3 8½	
Bay Bulls "	1 18 10	
Ferryland "	2 8 4	
Trepassey "	0 13 2½	
St. Mary's "	1 19 2½	
Placentia "	4 14 1	
Burin "	0 19 10	
Harbor Breton "	16 18 2	
Burgeo and LaPoile "	8 12 7	
Little Placentia "	3 6 3	
		£247 4 2
St. John's "		603 11 0
		£850 15 2

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

DR. *Postage Stamp Account, for the*
1863.

Jan. 1.—To Amount Postage Stamps on hand, viz.,	Sterling.	Currency.
“ St. John’s Post Office,	£31 2 7½	
“ Outport Offices.....	26 11 4½	
	57 14 0	69 4 10

Dec. 31—To Amount Postage Stamps received from the Se- cretary’s Office.....	624 0 0	748 16 0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------	----------

£818 0 10

St. John’s, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Year ended 31st December, 1863.
1863.

CR.

Dec. 31.—By Amount Postage Stamps sold, viz:—	Currency.
Brigus Post Office.....	£7 7 0
Burin “	9 11 7
Burgeo “	8 8 0
Greenspond “	4 0 0
HarborGrace “	37 4 0
Twillingate “	5 12 5
	72 3 0
St. John’s “	630 18 11
	703 1 11
“ By Amount Postage Stamps on hand, viz:—	
Brigus Post Office.....	2 5 0
Burgeo “	9 12 0
HarborGrace “	24 0 0
Placentia “	2 18 5
Trinity “	3 0 0
Twillingate “	6 9 3
	48 4 8
St. John’s “	66 14 3
	114 18 11
	£818 0 10

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John’s, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Statement showing the Amounts Collected for British and Newfoundland Postages, and for Postage Stamps, at the several Post Offices, during the year ending 31st December, 1863.

	British Postage.	Inland Postage.	Postage Stamps.	Total Currency.
Harbor Grace Post Office.....	£104 11 1	£103 12 2	£37 4 0	£245 7 3
Carbonear	37 13 5	44 14 1	.....	82 7 6
Brigus	19 17 3	52 13 8	7 7 0	79 17 11
Trinity	12 11 2	18 4 3	.....	30 15 5
Bonavista	3 13 3	8 6 6	.....	11 19 9
Greenspond	5 9 8½	4 13 3	4 0 0	14 2 11½
Fogo	9 14 1	5 8 9	.....	15 2 10
Twillingate	12 3 8½	6 17 1	5 12 5	24 13 2½
Bay Bulls	1 18 10	2 3 3	.....	4 2 1
Ferryland	2 8 4	5 14 1	.....	8 2 5
Trepassey	0 13 2½	1 11 3	.....	2 4 5½
St. Mary's	1 19 2½	1 13 3	.....	3 12 5½
Placentia	4 14 1	8 5 9	.....	12 19 10
Burin	0 19 10	4 15 6	9 11 7	15 6 11
Harbor Breton	16 18 2	9 18 11	.....	26 17 1
Burgeo	8 12 7	4 18 8	8 8 0	21 19 3
Little Placentia	3 6 3	5 19 9	.....	9 6 0
St. John's	£247 4 2	£289 10 2	£72 3 0	£608 17 4
.....	603 11 0	832 6 5	630 18 11	2,066 16 4
.....	£850 15 2	£1,121 16 7	£703 1 11	£2,675 13 8

JAMES HEALY, Chief Clerk.

JOHN DELANEY, Postmaster General.

St. John's, Nfld., 31st Dec., 1863.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the Years ended 31st December, 1862 and 1863.

REVENUE.	1862.	1863.	INCREASE 1863.
Amount of Inland Postage.....	£573 17 0½	£565 11 8½	
Amount of Newfoundland proportion of British Postage....	527 2 3½	556 4 10½	
Amount of Fees, &c., collected	56 9 3	57 13 9	
Amount of Inland Postage Stamps sold	57 12 6	59 18 9	
	£1215 1 1	£1239 9 1	£24 8 0
EXPENDITURE.	1862.	1863.	DECREASE 1863.
Amount paid for Mail Transportation....	2015 11 4	1919 16 8	
Amount of Salaries paid Post-Masters, Way Masters, Clerks &c., &c.....	1162 6 8	1165 0 0	
Amount paid for Printing, Advertising Stationery, Coal, Gas and Incidentals.	145 5 6	81 17 11	
	£3323 3 6	£3166 14 7	£156 8 11

JOHN DELANEY, *Postmaster General.*
J. HEALY, *Chief Clerk.*

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Statement of amount of Salaries paid to Post-masters, Way-masters, Clerks, and Assistants, during the year ended 31st Dec., 1863.

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	
St. John's	John Delaney ..	PostmasterGen'l.	£300 0 0	
	James Healy ..	Chief Clerk ..	130 0 0	
	John Freeman ..	Second " ..	100 0 0	
	James Furlong ..	Third " ..	60 0 0	
	G. Gaden £15 }	Assistants ..	20 0 0	
	Geo. Lilly 5 }			
		Eliza Solomon ..	Ditto ..	50 0 0
		George Gaden ..	Letter Carrier ..	47 10 0
		Patrick Burke ..	Ditto ..	12 10 0
		Catherine Molloy	Cleaning Office &c	20 0 0
Harbor Grace	Andrew Drysdale	Post-Master ..	50 0 0	
Ditto ..	Jonathan Martin	Letter Carrier ..	10 0 0	
Carbonear ..	Mary Casey ..	Post-Mistress ..	45 0 0	
Brigus ..	Sarah Stentaford	Ditto ..	35 0 0	
Trinity ..	Ann Cross ..	Ditto ..	25 0 0	
Placentia ..	Mary Morris ..	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
Bonavista	John Lawrence.	Post-Master ..	15 0 0	
Fogo ..	Jas. Fitzgerald ..	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
Twillingate ..	Joseph J. Pearce	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
Bay Bulls ..	Martin Williams	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
Ferryland ..	John Morry ..	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
Trepassey ..	John Devereux.	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
LittlePlacentia	AlexanderBurke	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
Burin ..	ThomasBirket..	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
Harbor Breton	Samuel How ..	Ditto ..	15 0 0	
Greenspond...	William Lang ..	Ditto ..	10 0 0	
Burgeo ..	Rich'd. Bradshaw	Ditto ..	10 0 0	
St. Mary's ..	Philip Breen ..	Way-Master ..	4 0 0	
Garnish ..	John Grandy ..	Ditto ..	4 0 0	
Salmonier ..	William Hurlly ..	Ditto ..	4 0 0	
Carried forward			£1,087 0 0	

Statement of Amount of Salaries paid to Post-masters, Way-masters, Clerks, and Assistants, during the year ended 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
		Brought forward	£1,087 0 0
Port-de-Grave	Matthew O Rielly	Way-Master ..	4 0 0
King's Cove..	Michael Murphy	Ditto ..	4 0 0
New Perlican	Francis Howell	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Harbor Main	John Brick ..	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Oderin ..	James Murphy..	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Old Perlican..	Wm. Christian..	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Bay Roberts..	James Fitzgerald	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Black Head..	William Butt ..	Ditto ..	4 0 0
LaPoile ..	H. J. Read ..	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Catalina ..	John Jeans ..	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Hermitage ..	Thomas Winter	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Grand Bank..	Jonath. Hickman	Ditto ..	4 0 0
Lamaline ..	James Pitman ..	Ditto ..	3 0 0
Bay-de-Verds	Thos. Hutchings	Ditto ..	3 0 0
Portugal Cove	Margaret Dooley	Way-Mistress ..	4 0 0
St. John's ..	Eliza Solomon..	Newspaper Agent	20 0 0
			<u>£1,165 0 0</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-master General.

JAMES HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others, for Mail Transportation, during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
George Makinson	Conveying Mails by Conception Bay per Steamer	£250 0 0
John Collins	“ “ across Placentia Bay	150 0 0
Peter Coleman	“ “ between New Perlican and Trinity	170 0 0
William White	“ “ “ Garnish and Harbor Breton	110 0 0
Patrick Murphy	“ “ “ Little Placentia and Merasheen	85 0 0
Robert Ford	“ “ “ Bonavista and Greenspond	60 0 0
Patrick Ryan	“ “ “ Ferryland and Trepassey	40 0 0
C. W. Evans	“ “ “ Garnish and Fortune	39 0 0
John Butler	“ “ “ Burin and Garnish	30 10 0
James Coady	“ “ “ St. John's and Ferryland	33 0 0
Thomas Singleton	“ “ “ Trinity and Bonavista	30 0 0
David Walsh	“ “ “ Carbonear and Bay-de-Verds	50 0 0
James Fitzgerald	“ “ “ Trinity and King's Cove	25 0 0
Jabez Tilly	“ “ “ Grates Cove and New Perlican	50 0 0
Daniel Sullivan	“ “ “ Carbonear and New Perlican	28 0 0
James Peddle	“ “ “ St. Mary's and Salmonier	20 0 0
Matthew O'Rielly	“ “ “ Brigus and Port-de-Grave	15 0 0
John Brick	“ “ “ Brigus and Harbor Main	15 0 0
James Fitzgerald	“ “ “ Brigus and Bay Roberts	15 0 0
	Carried forward.....	£1,215 10 0

Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others, for Mail Transportation, during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Alexander Burke	Brought forward.....	£1,215 10 0
William Pink	Conveying Mails between Great and Little Placentia	10 0 0
Thomas Sullivan	" " Harbor Breton and Burgeo	159 10 0
Michael Power	" " St. Kyran's and Paradise	50 0 0
Michael Synnott	" " Placentia and Paradise	4 0 0
John Harris	" " Placentia and St. John's	60 0 0
William Coughlan	" " Harbor Breton and Hermitage	25 0 0
Ditto	" " St. John's and Placentia	86 13 4
John Day	" " St. John's, Conception Bay, and Portugal Cove	216 13 4
John Kelly	Winter Service, between Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate	40 0 0
	" " " Trinity and Greenspond	35 0 0
		<u>£1,902 6 8</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster-General.
 J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Nfld., }
 31st Dec., 1863. }

Report of all Cases occurring within the year ending 31st December received by Post in Newfoundland, shewing the result of the proceedings insti-

Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.
Manager, Com'l. Bank	St. John's.....	May 19	Bills and Drafts
Michael Cadigan	Ditto	March 29	Exchange for £4
Post-master General, P. E. Island	Charlotte Town, P. E. Island..	March 26	Not stated
H. W. Hoyles	St. John's.....	April ..	Ditto
The Secretary, General Post Office, London	} London	Feb'y 17	Contract of Sale of Stock
B. Robinson .....				Windsor, N. S.	Sept. 17	Not stated .. ..
H. W. Hoyles.....	Keswick, Canada	Oct. 7	Ditto
W. Weaver	St. John's, N. F.	Aug. 26	Exchange, £5 stg.
J. C. Withers	Ditto	June 30	Not stated
J. C. Withers	Ditto	July 15	4 Half Sovereigns
The Secretary, General Post Office, London	Ditto	June 30	<i>Carte de Visite.</i>

- (a) Letter missent to the United States, received at Halifax, and delivered to Address, 3rd June.
- (b) Letter duly delivered to Address.
- (c) Letter delivered to Address
- (d) Letter missent to Canada. Returned to this Office from Halifax on the 13th July, and delivered to Mr. Hoyles.
- (e) Advertised, and delivered to Address, 14th July.
- (f) Letter received in October, and delivered to Address.
- (g) Letter delivered to Address.
- (h) Exchange acknowledged to have been received.
- (i) Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
- (j) Ditto ditto
- (k) Ditto ditto

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }

ember, 1863, of application for Missing Letters, &c., sent and the particulars of each case, and stating tuted therein by the Department.

ADDRESS OF LETTERS.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.
Name.	Residence.		
Union Bank	Halifax	Not received	Not registered (<i>a</i>)
Mary Malony ..	Boston	Ditto	Registered (<i>b</i>)
Ellen Fitzpatrick..	St. John's.....	Ditto	Ditto (<i>c</i>)
Newman Hoyles ..	Windsor, N. S.	Ditto	Not registered (<i>d</i>)
Mrs. C. G. Johnson	St. John's.....	Ditto	Ditto (<i>e</i>)
Judge, or Mrs. Robinson . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (<i>f</i>)
H. W. Hoyles ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (<i>g</i>)
H. C. Weaver ..	Newark, Eng'd	Ditto	Ditto (<i>h</i>)
Miss P. Withers	Glasgow, Scot'd	Ditto	Ditto (<i>i</i>)
Rev. D. Martin ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (<i>j</i>)
Mrs. F. C. Smith	Blackrock, Cork.....	Ditto	Ditto (<i>k</i>)

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Statement shewing the number of Dead Letters received at the General Post Office, Newfoundland, and how disposed of, during the year ended 31st Dec., 1863.

Received from the General Post Office, London.....	339
“ “ British Provinces, West Indies.....	12
“ “ Postmasters in Newfoundland.....	905
	1,256
Sent to the General Post Office, London	549
Sent to the British Provinces	86
Returned to the writers in Newfoundland	535
Destroyed for want of name, or residence of writer	86
	1,256

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster-General.
 J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1863. }

Statement shewing the number of Registered Letters sent through the General Post Office in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st Dec., 1863.

Registered at St. John's	324
“ at Outport Offices	185
“ in other Countries	265
	774

JOHN DELANEY,
Post-master General.
 J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
 31st December, 1863. }

No. 14.

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Govern- or's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1863.	Ac- counts, 31st De- cember, 1863.
Civil and Criminal Prose- cutions		300 0 0	571 14 5		271 14 5
Circuit Courts		500 0 0	326 9 6	173 10 6	
Crown Lands Act (7th Victoria)		949 17 11	949 17 11	*	
Coroners	19 7 7	200 0 0	155 13 9	63 13 10	
Carrying out Crown Lands Act		75 0 0	50 10 7	24 9 5	
Court Houses and Gaols, ordinary Expenses		1100 0 0	1334 7 1		234 7 1
Education Act, (21st Vic.)		11552 16 2	11552 16 2		
Academy Act		1750 0 0	1750 0 0		*
Carried forward....	£19 7 7	£16427 14 1	£16691 9 5	£261 13 9	£506 1 6

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, (as sanctioned by the Govern- or's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward.....	£19 7 7	£16427 14 1	£16691 9 5	£261 13 9	£506 1 6
Fuel, Light and Repairs Colonial Building.....		350 0 0	279 6 6	70 13 6	
Insurance on Public Build- ings		300 0 0	261 3 11	38 16 1	
Ferry-men		378 5 0	378 5 0		
Fuel, Light and Repairs, Custom House		100 0 0	69 3 7	30 16 5	
Conception Bay SteamCo.	317 6 8	750 0 0	750 13 4	316 13 4	
Improvement of Quidi Gut	48 7 9			48 7 9	
St. John's Gas Company	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0	
Carried forward.....	£611 12 0	£18531 19 1	£18656 1 9	£993 0 10	£506 1 6

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Govern- or's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward	£611 2 0	£18531 19 1	£18656 1 9	£993 0 10	£506 1 6
Repairs of Protestant Com- mercial Schools	94 8 4		23 12 0	70 16 4	
Road Act (22nd Victoria)	23 1 5			23 1 5	
Road Act (23rd Victoria)	12 13 9			12 13 9	
Road Act (25th Victoria)	1358 1 6		745 16 8	612 4 10	
Roads, under annual Con- tracts for Repairs	12 3 7			12 3 7	
Legislative Contingencies, 1862	20 10 0		66 10 1		46 0 1
Toads Cove Breakwater . . .	138 7 4			138 7 4	
Carried forward	£2270 7 11	£18531 19 1	£19492 2 6	£1862 8 1	£552 1 7

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Govern- or's Warrant,	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances. 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward.....	£2270 7 11	£18531 19 1	£19492 2 6	£1862 8 1	£552 1 7
Volunteer Organization Act.....	67 6 8	250 0 0	228 2 11	89 3 9	
Repairs of Church of England Schools	269 15 8		125 19 0	143 16 8	
Support of Protestant Board Schools	89 13 7		20 9 2	69 4 5	
Garnish Breakwater	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Twillingate Breakwater..	132 13 4			132 13 4	
Bonavista Breakwater ...	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Lamaline Breakwater.....	26 17 5		26 17 5		
Carried forward.....	£3256 4 7	£18781 19 1	£19893 11 0	£2697 6 3	£552 1 7

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Govern- or's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward	£3256 4 7	£18781 19 1	£19893 11 0	£2697 6 3	£552 1 7
Public Wharf, Catalina . .	150 0 0			150 0 0	
Public Wharf, Bonavista.	150 0 0			150 0 0	
Erection of Ice Houses . .	14 3 2			14 3 2	
Printing and Stationery . .		1000 0 0	939 6 3	60 13 9	
Firing of Fog Guns		152 10 9	161 0 2		8 9 5
Relief of Poor		20000 0 0	21775 13 4		1775 13 4
Police Clothing		300 0 0	149 10 0	150 10 0	
Election Expenses		27 0 10	27 0 10		
Registration of Voters . . .		17 18 8	17 18 8		
Carried forward	£3570 7 9	£40279 9 4	£42964 0 3	£3122 13 2	£2386 4 4

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Gover- nor's Warrant,	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances. 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward	£3570 7 9	£40279 9 4	£42964 0 3	£3122 13 2	£2336 4 4
General Water Company			315 0 0		315 0 0
Saint John's Rebuilding Act (cash)		100 12 5	100 12 5		
General Light Houses		4033 17 7	4033 17 7		
Cape Race Light House		528 3 7	528 3 7		
Poor Asylum, Expenses and Repairs		1600 0 0	1905 13 6		305 13 6
Lunatic Paupers and Re- pairs of Asylum		4100 0 0	3595 7 6	504 12 6	
Saint John's Hospital, Ex- penses and Repairs	83 1 10 { Dues collected }	1800 0 0 145 10 3	1588 17 6	439 14 7	
Carried forward	£3653 9 7	£52587 13 2	£55031 12 4	£4067 0 3	£2956 17 10

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, (as sanctioned by the Gover- nor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward....	£3653 9 7	£52587 13 2	£55031 12 4	£4067 0 3	£2956 17 16
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols.....		250 0 0	541 17 6		291 17 6
Executive Responsibility for sundry payments...			4800 4 9		4800 4 9
Unforeseen Contingencies		500 0 0	624 18 6		124 18 6
Carbonar Street Act (cash).....		29 3 6	29 3 6		
Postal Act.....		3321 0 0	3166 14 7	154 5 5	
Protection of Fisheries...		600 0 0	573 5 5	26 14 7	
General Repairs of Roads		1350 0 0	2771 1 1		1421 1 1
Carried forward....	£3653 9 7	£58637 16 8	£67538 17 8	£4248 0 3	£9594 19 8

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Govern- or's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward	£3653 9 7	£58637 16 8	£67538 17 8	£4248 0 3	£9594 19 8
Sewerage Act.		1808 0 0	1808 0 0		
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act, 1863.		642 8 2	642 8 2		
Gaol Fence		250 0 0	750 17 2		500 17 2
Miscellaneous Salaries.		4690 10 0	4690 10 0		
Special Salaries		6780 0 0	6780 0 0		
Retiring Officers' Allow- ances		* 1996 0 0	1996 0 0		
Salaries St. John's Police		1132 17 6	1132 17 6		
Salaries of Gaolers & Asis.		545 0 0	545 0 0		
Carried forward.	£3653 9 7	£76482 12 4	£85884 10 6	£4248 0 3	£10095 16 10

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the under-mentioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, (as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward.....	£3653 9 7	£76482 12 4	£85884 10 6	£4248 0 3	£10095 16 10
Salaries of Outport Constables		1911 2 10	1911 2 10		
Salaries of Outport Magistrates		2055 0 0	2055 0 0		
Salaries of Outport Clerks of Peace.....		582 10 0	582 10 0		
Industrial Department, Orphan Asylum.....		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Poor in Factory.....		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Wolf Killing Act.....		45 0 0	45 0 0		
Agricultural Society		200 0 0	200 0 0		
Carried forward.....	£3653 9 7	£81426 5 2	£90828 3 4	£4248 0 3	£10095 16 10

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Govern- or's Warrant,	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances. 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts. 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward.....	£3653 9 7	£81426 5 2	£90828 3 4	£4248 0 3	£10095 16 10
Shipwrecked Crews		200 0 0	50 18 10	149 1 2	
Postages and Incidentals.		100 0 0	69 1 8	30 18 4	
Repairs of Block House..		25 0 0	31 7 5		6 7 5
Harbor Grace Gas Com- pany		75 0 0	75 0 0		
Book Depository for Boards of Education ..		200 0 0	257 14 5		57 14 5
St. John's Atheneum....		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Jury Act, (19th Vic)		6 0 0	6 0 0		
Coastal Steam		2250 0 0	2250 0 0		
Carried forward.....	£3653 9 7	£84832 5 2	£93618 5 8	£4427 19 9	£10159 18 8

Financial Secretary's Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Expenditure for the undermen- tioned Services for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, as sanctioned by the Govern- or's Warrant.	Balances unexpended 1st January, 1863.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1863.	Credit Balances 31st December, 1863.	Overdrawn Accounts 31st December, 1863.
Brought forward	£3653 19 7	£84332 5 2	£93618 5 8	£4427 19 9	£10159 18 8
Winter Mail Route to Twillingate		50 0 0	237 8 11		187 8 11
Fuel and Light, Govern- ment House		200 0 0	200 0 0		
Labrador Court's Act		600 19 8	600 19 8		
Dorcas Society, St. John's		50 0 0	50 0 0		
Dorcas Society, Carbonear		25 0 0	25 0 0		
Dorcas Society, Hr. Grace		25 0 0		25 0 0	
Lock-up, River Head		300 0 0		300 0 0	
	£3653 19 7	£85583 4 10	£94731 12 3	£4852 19 9	£10347 7 7

Financial Secretary's Statement, (continued.)

Debentures Issued, 1863—viz:—	
To St. John's Rebuilding Act	£121 14 9
“ Carbonear Street Act.....	314 0 2
“ Election Riots, 1861.....	223 12 0
	<hr/>
	£659 6 11
	<hr/>

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1868.

Financial Secretary's Statement (concluded.)

N. B.—The following Credit Balances to be dropped, as unnecessary to be carried forward to new Account, 1864, viz. :—

Circuit Courts	.....	£173 10 6
Coroners	.....	63 13 10
Carrying out Crown Lands' Act	.....	24 9 5
Road Act "22nd Victoria"	.....	23 1 5
Road Act "23rd Victoria"	.....	12 13 9
Roads under annual contracts	.....	12 3 7
Erection of Ice Houses	.....	14 3 2
Printing and Stationery	.....	60 13 9
Saint John's Hospital and Repairs	.....	439 14 7
Postal Act	.....	154 5 5
Protection of Fisheries	.....	26 14 7
Shipwrecked Crews	.....	149 1 2
Postages and Incidentals	.....	30 18 4
		<hr/>
Amount to be carried to new account, 1864	.....	1185 3 6
		<hr/>
		3667 16 3
		<hr/>
		£4852 19 9

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Nfld., }
31st Dec., 1863. }

No. 15.

*Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank
for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.*

Amount of Deposits on 1st January	£151,002	13	3
Amount Deposited during year	£32,033	15	5
Ditto withdrawn	26,082	6	4
		5951	9
		1	
		<hr/>	
	Now	£156,954	2
			4
		<hr/> <hr/>	

Amount of Interest and Discount received
during the year £6997 16 7

Which was closed as follows :—

Profit and Loss	8	12	8	
Disbursements	590	17	8	
Harbor Grace Cashier	50	0	0	
Interest to Depositors..	4170	16	8	
The Government for the } use of the Colony }	2000	0	0	
Reserve Account	177	9	7	6997 16 7
				<hr/>

Balance to the Credit of Reserve Fund 1st January £3104 4 1
Added this year 177 9 7

£3281 13 8

Less Harbor Grace Interest of past year, and
sundry Losses on old Accounts 1516 8 0

The Balance now is £1765 5 8

The Assets are :—

Debentures	£88,624	18	5
Cash	32,603	8	1
Water Company Stock	18,475	0	0
Under Discount	2,940	8	0
Mortgages	15,347	9	1
Gower Street Property	363	13	7
Lazy Bank do.	364	10	10
	£158,719	8	0

CONTRA :

The Deposits	£156,954	2	4
“ Reserve Fund	1765	5	8
	£158,719	8	0

The Deposits are as follows :—

626 Accounts under	£50
290 “ from	50 to 100
301 “ “	100 “ 200
111 “ “	200 “ 300
41 “ “	300 “ 400
26 “ “	400 “ 500
20 “ “	500 “ 600
9 “ “	600 “ 700
6 “ “	700 “ 800
3 “ “	800 “ 900
2 “ over	1000
1 “ over	3000
1 “ Harbor Grace	5398

1437 Accounts.

The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch shews,

116 Depositors of £5862 18 3

Which Amount is accounted for as follows:—

To the Credit of Branch at St. John's £5606 1 0

On hands of Joseph Peters, Esq., Cashier, 256 17 3

£5862 18 3

31st December, 1863.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,

Cashier.

Certified by

N. STABB

F. B. T. CARTER,

JOHN WINTER.

} Directors.

No. 16.

*General Abstract of the Affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company,
31st December, 1863.*

17 A

DR.		By Water Company Stock	£3000	0	0
To Capital Stock, paid up	£10,000	“ By Interest on ditto, 5 } months at 5 per cent.	62	10	0
“ Proportion of Premiums on unexpired Risks	897	“ Government Debentures and Interest	102	10	0
		“ Balance in Union Bank	81	18	11
		“ Balances of Accounts	263	4	1
		“ Balance	7,386	17	1
			<hr/>		
			£10,897	0	1

ALAN GOODRIDGE,
President.

E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

No. 17.

Copy of Report and General Account of St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for the Year ending 31st October, 1863.

REPORT.

The Directors, in making their Second Annual Report, beg leave to state, that during the past year over One Hundred and Forty Vessels have been Docked; that the Receipts arising therefrom has been £1162 2 5.

There has been an Expenditure of £982 3 5, which includes £37 3 2 paid into the Commercial Bank, and which reduces the balance at present due the Bank to the sum of £200.

It having been considered necessary for the further security of the Dock Property to get additional Moorings, and to provide means for melting Pitch and Tar for graving the bottoms of Vessels, an outlay has been made for this account, during the year, of £75 12 1.

Additional Castings and an improved Main Shaft for working Pumps, the Directors have had to procure, at a cost of £91 9 3.

The amount at present in the hands of the President, is £179 19 0, which, with some amounts yet to be collected, warrant the Directors in recommending a Dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, to be paid to the Shareholders.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

S. RENDELL,

President.

Floating Dry Dock Company, General Account Year ending
 Dr. *31st October, 1863.*

1863.

October 31.

To Subscribed Stock	£5500	0	0
“ Balance due Commercial Bank	200	0	0
“ Paid Commercial Bank part of balance due on the 31st October, 1862 ..	37	3	2
“ “ Commercial Bank Interest due to 31st December, 1862	10	7	3
“ “ Commercial Bank for 6 months’ in- terest on £200 to 30th June ..	6	0	0
“ “ J. Power blacksmith’s account 1862	16	10	4
“ “ for 1 Force Pump	5	10	0
“ “ Whelan for Mooring Chain	51	11	10
“ “ for Pitch Pots, Bricks, Lime and mason’s work, setting ditto ..	18	10	3
	<u>75</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>
“ “ Young & Ellis super- intending and engi- neering to 31st De- cember, 1862 ..	46	0	0
“ “ Labor	254	17	2
“ “ Carpenters	31	19	2
	<u>286</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>
“ “ Angell, for castings ..	13	10	6
“ “ C. F. Bennett, ditto ..	77	18	9
	<u>91</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>
“ “ for Wood and Fuel	81	19	1
“ “ Mr. Vail, for 2 casks Sperm Oil and Cotton Waste	47	13	11
“ “ Capt. Walters, for India Rubber ..	6	3	6
“ “ Blackaller, 1 year’s rent ..	35	0	0
“ “ Secretary, collecting, &c. ..	25	0	0
“ “ 6 months’ Salary to C. Ellis ..	50	0	0
	<u>£815</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
Carried forward			

DR.	<i>Floating Dry Dock Company,</i>		
Brought forward ..	£815	14	11
“ “ Richard Young, 7 months' Salary ..	56	0	0
“ “ Charles Ellis, on account ditto ..	30	0	0
“ “ 41 gallons Seal Oil	10	7	0
“ “ J. & W. Boyd's account for Timber	4	19	10
“ “ T. N. Molloy $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Board ..	2	5	0
“ “ Kearney, for Tallow	3	13	4
“ “ Gasketing	1	2	6
“ “ 1 Punt	2	15	0
“ “ Advertising	5	16	2
“ “ Paint, Oil, Cordage, Nails & Sundries	42	9	8
“ “ Return Dockage <i>Ianthe & Vermont</i>	7	0	0
		<hr/>	
		982	3 5
Balance in the hands of the President		179	19 0

£6862 2 5

<i>General Account, Year ending 31st October, 1863.</i>			Cr.
Oct.—By subscribed Stock	£5,500	0 0	
“ Commercial Bank	200	0 0	
		5,700	0 0
“ Cash received for tar, 20s., wood, 8s. 3d., sperm oil, 18s. 2d. }		2 6 5	
“ Dockage on 146 vessels	1159	16 0	
		1162	2 5

Errors Excepted,

St. John's, Newfoundland, October 31, 1863.

S. RENDELL,
President.

Audited and found Correct,

N. R. VAIL,
WILLIAM BOYD.

The above statement of the affairs }
of the Floating Dry Dock Company was }
declared to be just and true by Stephen }
Rendell, President of the said Company, }
this nineteenth day of Sept. A.D., 1863. }

(Signed) THOMAS BENNETT, J. P.

£6862 2 5

No. 18.

General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the Year ending 30th May, 1863.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up	.....	.....	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in Circulation	.....	.....	76,684	0	0
Due by the Bank, including Amount on Interest			178,172	19	3
Dividend, No. 17, payable 20th June, 1863			2,000	0	0
Bonus, No. 7,			1,000	0	0
Former Dividends unpaid	.....	.....	15	0	0
Reserve Fund	.....	.....	12,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account (undivided Profit)			673	0	0
			£320,544	19	3

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in Vault of the Bank	.....	.....	26,088	5	10
Notes of other Banks	.....	.....	422	0	0
Leasehold Premises, Water Street	.....	.....	7,012	8	4
Bills Discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.			287,022	5	1
			£320,544	19	3

Average amount of Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, for the Year ending 30th May, 1863 :

1862.		SPECIE.		CIRCULATION.
June	..	£41,192	..	73,297
July	..	32,687	..	68,245
August	..	39,697	..	66,160
September	..	48,727	..	71,154
October	..	36,097	..	78,655
November	..	24,787	..	92,319
December	..	28,793	..	80,880
1863.				
January	..	31,176	..	74,159
February	..	38,656	..	69,092
March	..	40,341	..	67,097
April	..	35,667	..	68,777
May	...	28,476	...	76,934

Union Bank Statement.

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

(Signed,)

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
ROBERT GRIEVE,
ROBERT THORBURN,
ROBERT ALEXANDER.
EDMUND D. TUCKER.

St. John's }
to wit. }

John W. Smith, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

JOHN W. SMITH,
Manager.

Sworn to before me
this 13th day of June, 1863. }

(Signed,) P. W. CARTER, J. P.

No. 19.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>The Commercial Bank of</i>				
To Proprietors for paid up Capital	.. ..	£50,000	0	0	
“ Bank Notes in Circulation	.. ..	32,025	0	0	
“ Amount due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposits, Receipts, &c.	}	62,362	13	10	
“ Unclaimed Dividends	.. ..	228	0	0	
		£144,615			13 10
“ Dividend at 6 per cent,	.. ..	£3000	0	0	
Of which one-half was paid at	}	1500	0	0	1500 0 0
Xmas					
“ Reserve Fund	.. ..	2008	12	9	
“ Balance to Credit of Profit and Loss	.. ..	500	0	0	
		£148,624			6 7
		£148,624			6 7

Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, in each Month for the Year ending 30th June, 1863.

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
1862.	£	£	1863.	£	£
July	31,074	60,583	January	34,223	58,475
August	30,808	55,025	February	31,485	54,198
September	34,540	41,482	March	30,761	54,213
October	39,486	47,605	April	33,483	61,808
November	42,353	52,455	May	38,478	63,741
December	37,442	59,399	June	33,660	63,147

Newfoundland—30th June, 1863.

Cr.

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver Coins	£53,922	15	8
“ Notes of other Banks	198	10	2
	<hr/>		
	£54,121	5	10
“ Local Bills Discounted, Bills of Exchange } on hand, Amount due from other } Banks, &c., &c. }	71,799	15	3
“ Water Stock and Debenture Bonds	18,745	6	4
“ Bank Premises	3,957	19	2
	<hr/>		
	£148,624	6	7
	<hr/>		

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within account is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of the Establishment to the 30th June, 1863.

JNO. B. McLEA,
G. EHLERS,
JNO. BOWRING,
FRED. J. WYATT.

Robert Brown, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the above Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,
Manager.

Sworn before me
this 10th day July, 1863. }

M. W. WALBANK,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 20.

Copy of Report of the General Water Company for the Year ending 31st December, 1863, together with Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year, and Estimate of probable Receipts and Expenditure for 1864.

The Directors of the General Water Company beg leave herewith to transmit a Statement of their affairs for the past year, shewing the amounts expended by them and the receipts under the Act, produced by the rates levied for the support of the Institution.

The expenses embrace an outlay for account of new work which the enlargement of the Company's operations necessarily demanded. While this will increase the future revenue, it is an expense that will not again be incurred for many years. There is also included the charges attending on the Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades, as well as the cost of introducing water into several of the public institutions.

The great value of the Company's Works for the suppression of fires was proved whenever the occasion arose during the past year. In this, as in all other respects in which it affects the welfare of the public, the utility of the large supply of good water furnished by the Company's Works is being made more apparent every day.

In the course of the year 1862 the Company entered into agreements with Mr. Vail and other parties for supplies of water power for machinery purposes; subject, however, to the condition that if these concessions should be found to compromise the supply for the various purposes of the town, the Directors should have the power to terminate the contracts. This contingency recently arose; the drain for machinery use being found to reduce the supply in the higher parts of the town so materially that the Directors caused the water to be turned off from the several parties, and the agreements now remain suspended, pending arrangements for a renewal of them on such terms as experience has shewn it would be safe to agree to,

in relation to the paramount needs and rights of the community at large.

An estimate of the probable Receipts and Expenditure for the present year is annexed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

A. SHEA,
President.

St. John's, 31st December, 1863,

*

Dr. Statement of the Affairs of the General Water

To Balance due Saving's Bank as per Statement 31st Dec., 1862.....	£3,163	2	2		
Ditto due Union Bank, as per ditto	3,036	18	3		
Ditto due Com. Bank, as per ditto	4,127	6	3		
Ditto due Agent at Greenock, as per ditto	245	3	2	10,572	9 10
" Cost of Pipes, Lead Pipe, Brass Cocks, &c., imported, including shipping charges, commission, freight and duty.....	.....			603	5 3
" Expended for wages, labour, &c., for the works, inclusive of opening pipe track, laying services and repairs to pipes .....	.....			943	1 6
" Salaries, including Engineer and all officers.....	.....			634	12 2
" Cash on hand .....	.....			0	11 8
" Contingent expenses, cartage, office rent, printed bills, &c., &c.....	.....			307	17 1
" Phoenix and Cathedral Fire Brigades...	.....			331	8 0
" Balance at debit of Agent at Greenock..	6	7	4		
" Ditto ditto of Union Bank	27	1	10		
" Ditto ditto of Board of Works....	8	12	0	42	1 2
" Interest on Stock to 1st August	4,378	14	0		
" Ditto to Commercial Bank on current accounts	85	15	2	4,464	9 2
" Compensation for land				81	14 0
				£17,981	9 10

We have carefully examined the Accounts and compared them with the Vouchers, and find them to be all correct, and that the above Statement is a correct summary of such Accounts.

(Signed,)

W. H. MARE,
ROBERT KENT, } *Auditors,*

Company, for the Year ending 31st December, 1863. Cr.

By Stock sold.....	.....	£11,500	0	0
Received for premium on ditto.....	.....	141	10	0
Lead pipes, sinks, brass cocks, &c., sold .....	.....	171	16	9
Received for water powers, watering vessels, &c, six months ending date.....	.....	58	5	0
Received for water rates and assessment less 5 per cent commission paid to Collector	4,473 18 4 223 13 11	4,250	4	5
Interest on water rates and assessment ..	.....	34	6	2
Balance due Commercial Bank.....	.....	1,825	7	6
		£17,981	9	10

Errors and omissions excepted.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
31st December, 1863. }
(Signed,)

P. M. BARRON,
Secretary.

Estimate of the probable Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1864.

Expenditure—	Receipts—
Interest on Stock £4,575 0 0	Estimated Receipts £5,000 0 0
Salaries 500 0 0	Less Commission 250 0 0
Labour 350 0 0	————— £4,750 0 0
Office Rent and Incidentals 200 0 0	Balance to be provided 1,115 0 0
Phoenix & Cathedral Fire Brigades 240 0 0	
£5,865 0 0	£5,865 0 0

St. John's.
31st December, 1863.

(Signed,)

A. SHEA,
President.

No. 21.

*Copy of Returns of Harbour Grace Water Company for the
Year ending 31st December, 1863.*

[Copy.]

HARBOUR GRACE,
27th January, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose you herewith the Returns of the Harbor Grace Water Company, as made up on the 31st December last, shewing an expenditure of £9,343 3 3 Currency, and a balance of £69 12 2 due to the Treasurer.

I am happy to report that the Works are in excellent order, and the supply of water for all possible requirements most satisfactory.

The Appraisers' Lists are lodged in the Magistrates' Court, as required by the Act, and until completed, no assessment can be made.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MUNN,

President.

The Hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Statement of Expenditure and Account of the Harbor-
1863.

May—To amount paid Messrs. J. & W. Stewart } of Greenock, for pipes and apparatus for } Water Works, commission, &c. included } Paid freight per barque <i>Borelia</i> on ditto } Labour discharging pipes, &c. .. } Expenses passing Act Incorporation } (Assembly and Council) .. } H. M. Customs for duties .. } Compensation to Sundries for land .. } Cost of fire hose .. } Walter Dalton amount of Contract for } cutting pipe track, &c. } J. D. Withycombe forming embank- } ment, &c. .. } James Fenwick, Engineer .. } Ditto passages to and from } England .. } Paid for estimating the rental of Har- } bor Grace previous to commencing } the Works .. } Expenses of re-constructing the em- } bankment at Bannerman Lake, } caused by the flood .. } Paid Pipe-layers and Plumber .. } Labor and sundry small Accounts .. } Dec. 31—Paid interest on Stock due this date } Paid salaries of Officials acting to } November 10th .. }	£4149 12 3 488 10 1 16 12 2 19 16 3 401 6 2 14 6 0 107 14 4 2081 5 6 624 5 0 500 0 0 28 16 0 15 0 0 355 17 1 98 3 9 24 14 5 288 8 5 128 15 10	3 1 2 3 2 0 4 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 9 5 5 10
	£9343 3 3	

Harbor Grace, }
31st Dec., 1863. }

Grace Water Company to December 31st, 1863.

CONTRA.

1863.			
By amount of Stock subscribed	£9000	0	0
Hydrants, Service Pipes, &c., supplied for } private use }	273	11	1
Balance due Treasurer	69	12	2

£9343 3 3

(Signed)

JOHN MUNN,
President.

H. T. MOORE,
Secretary.

No. 22.

Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State advising that Order in Council confirming Revenue Bill will shortly be forwarded, but calling attention to Duties on Bread and Biscuits imported from Hamburg, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 38.

DOWNING STREET,
31st October, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have had under my consideration an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, in March last, entitled Cap. 1, No. 305, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies."

You are aware that several communications have been received at this office remonstrating against some of the provisions of this Act, but after consultation with the proper departments of Her Majesty's Government, I do not perceive that there is sufficient reason for advising Her Majesty to disallow it. I have therefore recommended that the Act should be left to its operation, and the necessary Order in Council for this purpose will shortly be forwarded to you.

With respect, however, to the duties to be levied under this Act upon bread and biscuits imported from Hamburg, which have formed the subject of former correspondence, Her Majesty's Government still retain their opinion as to the impolicy and objectionable nature of these duties; I therefore wish you to press on the consideration of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland the propriety of amending the Act, by the extension to all bread and flour, as well as to fish, from whatever quarter they may be imported, of the exemption from duty, now exclusively enjoyed by these articles, when the produce of the United States of America, of the United Kingdom and Channel Islands, or of the British North American Colonies.

With reference to the imposition by this Act of duties on per-

sons inhabiting the coast of Labrador, it appears to me that it would be right that such persons should be enabled to send representatives to the Assembly of Newfoundland. I think it therefore necessary that the law regulating the representation of the Colony should be amended so as to effect this object, so far as it can be effected by the mere alteration of the law.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN, &c., &c.

No. 23.

Copy of Reports of Surveyor General, as to proceedings taken by him with reference to an Address of the Assembly for a Survey of all Wilderness or unoccupied Lands, together with a Letter of Instructions thereon to the Deputy Surveyors.

[COPY.]

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
St. John's, January 23rd, 1864. }

SIR,—

In compliance with the desire of the Executive, communicated to me through you, that a Survey of all wilderness or unoccupied Lands should be made, I addressed a Circular (a copy of which I annex) to my Deputies in the various outports, and also personally visited many of them, giving them instructions in order to carry out the views of the Government, and the Address of the Assembly passed the last Session relative thereto.

To acquire the information sought for, considerable labour has been and will be entailed upon my Deputies, all of whom are dependent upon other occupations for their support, and are consequently unable to give the work required their undivided attention, so as to place the necessary information before the Legislature so soon as might be desired in the present Session.

The greater number of Outport Deputies being School-masters, can do but little after School hours, during the short days of Autumn, in making surveys, blocking, &c.

In carrying out the views of the Government as far as possible, I spared no labour in making myself acquainted with the nature of the soil and the most eligible places for agriculturists to settle upon in various localities; and am, therefore, in the absence of my Deputies' reports, in a position to give considerable information to applicants desirous of obtaining land for agricultural purposes.

The settlements visited by me are as follows,—all between St. John's and Renew's—Broad Cove, Chance Cove, Clam Cove to Cape Race, Salmonier and Placentia;—more around Conception Bay and down to Grates Cove, the furthest settlement on the North Shore of that Bay,—thence on the South side of Trinity Bay and a part of Trinity Bay North, and in Bonavista Bay, North and West.

I not only made myself acquainted with the description of land in those localities, but strongly urged upon many of the inhabitants the necessity of increased cultivation as a means for their greater support, comfort, and independence. I further informed myself upon the state of the roads in those places,—the bad condition of which I must pronounce to be in many cases a great drawback to agricultural pursuits, and requiring the care and supervision of the local Road Boards, not only for their repair but for their protection against the encroachments of the proprietors of the adjoining lands, who frequently run their fences upon the highway far beyond their lawful boundaries.

I cannot say, however, that nothing has been done the past season in carrying out the views of the Government and the House of Assembly, for previous to my despatching Mr. Thomas Byrne to make a survey for the best Northern Mail route to Fogo and Twillingate, I had that officer employed in surveying and blocking off lots of the land opened up along the new cuts or line at the head of Conception Bay,—a Report on which will be shortly prepared and submitted. It is here worthy of mention that the land thus opened up is excellent, and necessarily will be eagerly sought after. Some of it has already been culti-

vated, and the largest potatoes, finest in quality, and, I may say, the earliest I saw, were those reared by Mr. Gushue on a spot of land thus alluded to.

An earnest desire amongst the people for increased cultivation of the soil is very evident from the number of applications for land now being made, and the number of grants now being issued.

The great obstacle to the general settlement of the lands in the District of St. John's is that of ungranted land being situate so far off as to prevent the easy conveyance of manure to it. Large tracts of land, moreover, remain uncultivated even near to St. John's, and situate on some of our best roads, being held under grant by parties who will neither cultivate or fence it, or even let the same at a moderate rate to others who might be desirous of cultivating it.

The finest description of land for agriculturists is situate at the Goulds, on the Bay Bulls road. The land all along that line of road is now taken up, but if branch roads were made, a considerable quantity of equally fine land would become available, and would doubtless be settled upon. Many petitions are now in my possession for some of it, in anticipation of the formation of such branch roads.

I beg also to draw your attention to that part of Mr. Byrne's Report of his Survey for a Northern Mail route, which refers to advantages to be afforded to hundreds of families, if disposed to settle thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. H. WARREN.

To the Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,
Colonial Secretary.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
August 1st, 1863. }

SIR,—

In compliance with the wishes of the Government that a Survey should be made of all Waste or Ungranted Lands in your District, I have to request that you will, during your leisure hours, prepare a Plan or Chart shewing what land is already granted or squatted upon on each road leading out from your settlement and the adjoining settlement in your District, observing the following directions, viz :—

To number each lot commencing from No. I.—Of such a road in said Plan or Chart, and with this Plan or Chart to keep a Book of Remarks indexed, setting forth the occupant of each lot,—who it was granted to originally,—the contents of each lot as near thereto as possible,—and amount of same under cultivation.

In such Plan you will also set down the width of the Roads as they exist, and the situation of Ponds or Rivers.

A copy of the Plan or Chart you will furnish to me for the use of the Surveyor General's Office.

On such being accomplished you will then make a Survey of Waste Land to the extent of One Mile farther than that which has been occupied, marking it out in Blocks of about Fifty Acres each, giving the bearings and measurements of same, by which Grants may be issued to applicants without the delay of further Survey or Diagrams.—Each lot also to have a number affixed.

On such lots being granted or applied for, a further Survey of One Mile can then be made and continued in Plan.—For each lot you will be allowed the sum of

In your Surveys and marking off land great care must be taken to mark out Roads so that no land may be locked up or rendered unavailable.

All Main Roads must be kept 100 feet wide and Branch Roads one chain or 66 feet.

You will also give me, according to your best judgment, about the probable quantity of unoccupied Land within Five Miles of each settlement, available for cultivation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours, very obediently,

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

[COPY]

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 10th, 1863. }

SIR,—

In compliance with your communication of the 4th instant, in which you request me to report on Address No 4, of the House of Assembly, I beg most respectfully to state, that since my assumption to office I am convinced nothing can tend more to facilitate the convenience of this Office and the applicants for Land, than that sought for in the Address—viz : “ That Surveys of waste land be made in the various settlements of the Island, and allotments made suitable to the wants of the inhabitants.”

Independent of such Surveys, it is really a matter of necessity that the plans of all lands granted or occupied up to the present time should be perfected, by which we may be enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to what land is available for applicants; the carrying out of which, together with a limited Survey for each District, would not tend to a very large increased expense. Some addition, however, to the present staff would be necessary.

In some of the Out-ports we should have to send Surveyors from this or other localities, none residing in the Out-ports alluded to who are competent; and as Coastal Steam is likely to be established the coming summer, no great difficulty would arise. If required, I would visit the different Out-ports and make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of such Surveys, and how the allotments should be made.

I would recommend the allotments to be from five acres to ten, and numbered on the plans of such general Surveys; therefore, those requiring a small lot can fix upon a number, giving him about the quantity required; or for those wanting a larger quantity, they can fix upon two or more numbers, giving them the quantity required; and the grants or license to occupy can be issued *instantly* from such plan and numbers,—each number giving the contents, measurements, boundaries, &c., &c.

If such a course had been of late years adopted with respect to this District, the business of the Office (comparatively speaking) would be very light.

If any further information on any point may be required by His Excellency, I shall be most happy to give it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN H. WARREN,

S. G.

To the Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,
Colonial Secretary.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
24th April, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, requesting me to state, for the information of His Excellency, the mode by which I purpose carrying out Surveys of Waste Lands.

I now beg to state that, in the first place, it would be necessary to have Deputy Surveyors appointed in the various Districts.—that they should make Surveys of all ungranted or waste land for a given distance, in each year,—to lay out the same in blocks of various extent, taking care that roads are marked off, to prevent any land being locked-up or rendered unavailable;—that the various blocks to be numbered in a plan of such survey. The cost of such Surveys need not exceed that at present paid to Deputy Surveyors for each Diagram, and in the whole need not exceed the sum formerly granted for Deputy Surveyors in the Supply Bill, amount-

ing to £150, a portion of which would be again realized upon issuing grants. That each Deputy Surveyor shall make a plan or map shewing the land already granted or occupied in each settlement in their respective Districts,—to which would be added the Surveys made by them yearly ; and being numbered as previously referred to, information can be immediately given to applicants to what land is available for them.

Similar plans to those spoken of existed in this office of the out-lying roads and settlements, but for several years past have not been kept up, and consequently it has become impossible to say what lands are available for applicants, and how far I am safe in issuing any grants, fearing it may be already granted, much of the land being granted to parties who have neither cleared nor fenced the same. It is, therefore, essentially necessary that some competent person, in addition to my present staff, be appointed to get up such work and perfect the present plans, by which the business of the Office would be immensely facilitated, and save considerable trouble now experienced. By doing so I feel confident I should then find the present staff sufficient to keep up the work of the Office, which I am sorry to say is considerably in arrears.

In such Districts as have no competent persons to act as Deputy Surveyors, I purpose sending Mr. Thomas Byrne ; being already under salary, no further outlay would be necessary, saving his travelling expenses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN H. WARREN,

Surveyor General.

To the Hon. Captain CARTER, R.N.,

Colonial Secretary.

&c., &c.

No. 24.

Copy of Report of Mr. Byrne (furnished by Surveyor General) on the New Line of Road, or Cut, at the head of Conception Bay.

(Copy.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, February 16th, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency in Council, a report of Mr. Byrne, on the New Line of Road, or Cut, at the head of Conception Bay, together with plan of same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN H. WARREN,
Surveyor General.

To the Hon. Captain CARTER, R. N.,
Colonial Secretary.
&c., &c.

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S,
3rd August, 1863. }

SIR,—

According to your instructions, I left St. John's on the 17th June, to make a Survey of the new main line of Road at the head of Conception Bay. I now beg leave to report that I laid out the land in the neighbourhood of Turk's Gut, which is of a most excellent quality, and of such description as will necessarily produce cultivation, the side lines or boundaries of which have been so opened as to enable you to dispose of the various lots on being applied

for. If any of these lots may be considered too large, parallel lines could be run to divide them, as circumstances would require, and a line about midway, between the new main road and the local road, from Turk's Gut to the old main road. I opened a line from the latter road westwardly, where a level local road could be opened along a ridge of good land South of Turk's Gut, Long Pond. If that road was opened a few miles westwardly, it would open a tract of good land on which parties could settle. The lots fronting the Northern side of that line ought to run to the Pond, as far as the end of it, and the rear of the lots fronting the Southern side could meet the rear of those fronting the Northern side of the new main line, until the space between the roads would be too long for the length of two lots. There could be another local road opened westwardly from the new main line near Emberly's Brook, that would open another tract of land to the Southwest of the former. The red lines on the plan represent the lines I have opened, the dotted lines represent the lots surveyed, by the Deputy Surveyors, for individuals.

On opening some of the above lines I found several small pieces that had been cultivated by persons, I believe from Turk's Gut, before there were any hopes of a road being opened near where the line now runs. These pieces are now under grass and unfenced. I would respectfully recommend that a preference of the lots in which those pieces are, be given to those who have expended labor on those pieces.

On laying down on the plan copies of diagrams of ground surveyed for parties settling along the new main line from Brigus Third Pond, Southwardly, I found that if grants were issued on those diagrams, there would be either a space of ground left between them ungranted, or part of the same ground granted to two parties. This may have occurred by the Deputy Surveyor, when making the survey of the first lot, not having the means of opening lines to define the boundaries, and when called on to survey a lot adjoining, the marks he had put up to shew the boundaries of the first lot might have been removed, which would make it difficult to see or find that boundary or the proper place to start from. I would respectfully suggest that the Deputy Surveyors be instructed to make plans of the ground surveyed in each locality, by laying down the diagrams of each lot on plan shewing their relative posi-

tion to each other; by doing this the bearings of each lot could be easily known, as well as the vacant land to be disposed of in each locality. Deputy Surveyors, of course, should be paid for extra labor.

When making the above survey, I was induced to examine a ridge of land about a mile from the above new line, and to the Southward of Haberlan's, and Westward of the old main road that leads to Brigus, where I found good land, through part of which a winter path runs from Masters's farm. If a road was along that path, on which wheel vehicles could be used, I have reason to believe that several persons would settle on the good land in that locality. A person named Woodmason has a farm on that ridge, about half a mile westward of the old road above named. He has about five acres fenced, and a crop on about one acre, and expects to have four acres under a crop next season; it is difficult, for want of a road, to bring anything to or from that farm. There are others who would have taken ground in that neighbourhood if there was a useful road through it.

Several tracts of good land could be found to the westward of the main road, between Holyrood and Brigus, that persons would settle on, if local roads were made from the main road, so that wheel vehicles could be used through those good agricultural tracts.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS BYRNE.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Surveyor General and
Chairman of Board of Works,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 25.

Copy of Correspondence entered into with Sir William Logan by the Government through Mr. Rogerson on the subject of the best and cheapest mode of making a Geological examination of the Island, and its probable cost.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, }
Montreal, 9th July, 1863. }

JAMES J. ROGERSON, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the conversation I had with you yesterday, and the various enquiries made by you regarding the mineral resources of Newfoundland; the best and cheapest mode of making a Geological examination of the Island, and its probable cost; the following remarks will give you, in a condensed form, what occurs to me on the subject.

In investigating our own rocks on the Straits of Belle Isle, we have had occasion to examine a portion of Newfoundland; and from what we have seen, combined with what we have ascertained from the investigations of others, I am enabled to state, that in Newfoundland there is a great development of the same rocks as those which compose the Eastern township of Canada on the South side of the St. Lawrence. These rocks constitute an important metalliferous region, yielding the ores of iron, chromium, lead, antimony, copper, nickel, silver and gold, with soap stone, pot-stone, marbles, serpentines, cement stones, building stones and roofing slates. They are a continuation of the gold-bearing rocks of Carolina and Virginia, which come up through Maryland, Vermont, and Canada, and pass into Newfoundland.

Newfoundland is so much indented with deep Bays, and studded with lakes, that these minerals must then occur in a great number of places, favourable for immediate shipment on the coast, or for water carriage, or winter carriage, from the interior; and the Island being so much nearer to Europe than any other inhabited part of the continent, the produce of its mines would enjoy the advantage of a cheaper and speedier transportation to those positions where they

could be converted to useful purposes. They would thus more readily attract European capital for their development, when they once became known.

The expense of a Geological Survey would, of course, in a great measure, depend on the number of explorers that might be employed. The explorers, it need scarcely be said, should have the requisite knowledge of the subject, and they should, at the same time, be capable of measuring and mapping the country they explore, in order to determine the positions of the minerals they might discover, and the geographical distribution of the rocks containing them. Above all things, they should be persons on whose integrity implicit reliance can be placed. The remuneration of one explorer of this description would be about £300 currency per annum. His party would consist of an assistant and four boatmen or Indians, with a boat for the coast, or two canoes for the interior. The expense attending the equipment of such a party would be about £500 currency more.

Here, in Montreal, we have a complete establishment for the purpose of doing whatever is required to bring out the results of the explorations, whether it be the analysis of minerals, the determination and description of fossils, the construction of maps to show the position of the minerals and the distribution of the rocks, or the preparation of a report elucidating the whole subject. If this part of the investigation were committed to us, the expense attending it would be no more than the value of the materials used, and a small remuneration for the time of the Officers of the staff who might be employed in the work. I should be happy to give the work my superintendence, and the advantage of whatever experience I may possess; and provided I have confidence in the explorer, I would not hesitate to lend to his results whatever weight may be attached to my vouchers in their favour. This may be of some advantage on the other side of the Atlantic, where I am in some degree known to men of practice and science. I would, however, except of no remuneration for myself. Being an Officer under the Canadian Government I would not be willing to place myself under the control of any other Government to the extent that would be implied were I to receive pay. I take a lively interest in the Geology of Newfoundland, because it is a continuation of the Geology of Canada, and would find my remuneration in

the advancement of the investigation and benefits that would result to science.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. E. LOGAN.

Memorandum in a letter of J. J. Rogerson to Attorney-General :

“Messrs. DANSON & SOX, publishers, of Montreal, had in press a Geological Survey of Canada for 1862,—a copy of it would be of service to the Legislative Library. I do not know the cost, but it is not expensive. It is likely to make some reference to minerals in some parts of Newfoundland.”

(Signed)

J. J. R.

[Copy]

St. JOHN'S, August 9th, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I read to the Council, the other day, the letter, from Sir W. Logan, you kindly lent me. We were much interested in it, as you would suppose, having regard to the importance of the subject and the high character of the writer, and purpose asking the House next winter for a vote for the purpose carrying into effect Sir William's suggestions. Would you kindly write and ask if he would recommend some competent person to come on the terms named by him, and commence a survey as early as possible in the next Spring, should we obtain the necessary grant, of which I will advise you in sufficient time.

Yours, &c.,

H. W. HOYLES.

JAMES J. ROGERSON, Esq.

[Copy.]

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. }
 11th August, 1863. }

DEAR SIR,—

I have been requested by the Hon. H. W. HOYLES, our Premier, to ask your aid in securing the services of a competent person to come on the terms named by you in your valuable favour addressed to me on the 9th ult., to commence a survey of this Island as early as possible next spring. Mr. Hoyles will apply to our Legislature at its Session in January next, for the necessary funds. Sufficient notice will be given to perfect any arrangement entered into with the gentleman selected and our local Government. I enclose a copy of Mr. Hoyles' note; its interesting contents will, I trust, do much good to our country, and I beg to express my warmest thanks for the interest taken by you in our welfare.

Mr. Bennett is working his copper mine in White Bay, and an American Company are working a lead mine in LaManche, Placentia Bay.

With sentiments of respect, I remain, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES J. ROGERSON.

To Sir Wm. LOGAN, &c., &c., }
 Geological Office, }
 Montreal. }

No. 26.

Copy of Correspondence between the Government and Mr. Makinson, on the subject of the unsuitableness, want of speed, &c., of the Steamer Ellen Gisborne, as a Mail Steamer; and letter to Postmaster-General in reply to an enquiry relative to the renewal of her Contract for the performance of the Mail Service, &c.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 17th October, 1863. }

SIR,—

Looking to the advanced period of the year, the Government has deemed it advisable, on account of the reports which from time to time reach them as to the unsuitableness of the *Ellen Gisborne* for the performance of the Mail Service in Conception Bay, to again take the subject into their serious consideration; and whilst they would not willingly endorse every rumour which public apprehension might circulate to her disparagement, yet they still think that in the present unusually low rate of speed and insufficient power of the boat, and in the apparent inefficiency of her machinery for the work she has to perform, there is sufficient cause for dissatisfaction; and I am instructed to acquaint you that unless immediate steps are taken by you for remedying the evils complained of, and for the putting the steamer into such a condition as will enable her to perform her work with a due degree of speed, security, and certainty, the Government will not consider it their duty to recommend the Legislature, at its next Session, to continue the subsidy she at present receives.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GEORGE MAKINSON, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Harbor Grace.

(Copy.)

HARBOR GRACE,
November 24th, 1863. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing date 17th October, which came to hand in due course, but which for obvious reasons I did not consider advisable to answer at an earlier period. First, you make allusion to the Newspaper reports relative to the inefficiency of the Steamer *Ellen Gisborne* to perform the necessary service when the rough weather of Autumn should have set in. By this time it has been proved, and I trust entirely to the satisfaction of the public, that she has well performed her work, fully equal to that at any prior period. I beg leave to state here, most respectfully, to the Government, that I have sustained great pecuniary loss by these insidious remarks, originated not so much from a view to benefit or subserve the public interest as to damage the character and reputation of the boat, and from personal ill-feelings towards myself.

In accordance with your recommendations I adopted all those precautionary measures calculated to insure speed, and satisfy with reference to her machinery, &c., and have left it, as before stated, to be fully tested by actual experience, of their being adequate to the purpose.

You also make allusion to the subsidy. I beg leave to state that I have been put to very considerable expense in providing life-boats, life-buoys, and submitting her to Government inspection from time to time, and to other surveys, and she has invariably proved equal to what could reasonably be expected. Had the Government agreed to my former proposal, and consented to a continuance of the subsidy for a period of five years, I should then have been in a position to have gone to a much larger outlay than under present circumstances I am justified in doing, the tenure at present being so uncertain and precarious. Should the Government be disposed to act in accordance with my former request, and make the subsidy secure for six years, I will guarantee to make the speed of the *Ellen Gisborne* equal to that of the *Arict*; and should she not be deemed by competent judges equal to the requirements, I will provide another boat; and if I fail therein the Government shall be at liberty to discontinue the

subsidy and consider the Contract nullified, by giving me three months' notice thereof.

I also beg leave to state that it is a difficult task to keep a Steamer in perfect good order during the whole year, without some interval being allowed for inspecting, cleaning, and repairing her machinery, &c.,—all which I am perfectly competent to perform myself, and would suggest the propriety of having the boat, during the two months of February and March, wholly at my own disposal for that purpose,—and this with a view to the Public Service. I would also most respectfully call the attention of the Government to the insecurity of the landing-place at Portugal Cove, and the great risk attending the landing at the Cove in strong North West Winds—especially in the Autumn. I have found that the Steamer has performed her work with greater precision round the Cape to St. John's than when going to the Cove during times of strong winds from N. West. As it is at times quite impossible, with anything like a due regard to safety, to attempt landing at the Cove, and at these periods she has to remain under Belle Isle and from thence watch a time to run in, land her passengers, mails, &c., &c., and get away again as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GEORGE MAKINSON.

To the Hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(COPY)

HARBOR GRACE, }
December 11th, 1863. }

SIR,—

I last had the honour of addressing you on or about the 24th ult, on the subject of steam navigation with reference to the *Ellen Gisborne*, and the manner in which she had performed the service during the autumn,—and also making proposals for future operations,—should the Government accede to my propositions. It will involve matters of great consequence to me, not only in a pecuniary

way, but as respects time and otherwise, as it may lead to my having to go to England this winter to make arrangements for carrying my views into full and complete effect; consequently timely information is of great importance. I beg leave, therefore, to request most respectfully that you will favour me with a reply to the communication above referred to, at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GEORGE MAKINSON.

To the Hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
16th December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have received and laid before the Government your letters of the 24th ultimo and 11th instant, and am directed to acquaint you in reply, that being desirous of offering you every facility for enabling you to fulfil efficiently the conditions of your Contract for conveying, by steam, mails and passengers across Conception Bay, they will undertake to recommend to the Legislature to provide for the continuance of your present subsidy for a term of six years, on your either putting new and suitable machinery into the *Ellen Gisborne*, so as to give her (as you guarantee) a speed equal to that of the *Ariel*, and also causing whatever else may be requisite (either as regards hull, rigging, &c.) to be renewed or repaired, or on the other hand procuring a new steamer for carrying out the work.

I need scarcely say that whichever proposal you adopt, the Government will deem it requisite to have a survey of the vessel by a competent judge, and to require that the steamer employed shall in all respects conform to such conditions as may be imposed by the Legislature.

I shall be obliged by your informing me as to the period which you will require in order to the commencement of the service under the proposed extended term of your mail contract.

The notification contained in my letter of the 17th October is renewed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. CARTER,

Acting Col. Secretary.

GEORGE MAKINSON, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.
Harbor Grace.

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
29th December, 1863. }

DEAR SIR,—

I beg leave to enclose a note just received from Mr. Makinson, with reference to running the "*Gisborne*" once a-week in the month of January. As his Contract terminates the 31st December, I cannot enter into any arrangement of this sort without the authority of the Government.

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN DELANEY.

Hon. H. W. HOYLES,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)

HARBOR GRACE,
Dec. 28th, 1863. }

DEAR SIR,—

We intend for the *Ellen Gisborne* to ply once a week during the month of January. I think Wednesday will be the most suitable day. If this meets your approbation you will please arrange accordingly.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

G. MAKINSON.

JOHN DELANEY, Esq.,
Postmaster General.

I have written to Mr. Coughlan proposing to carry the Mails to and from Brigus during the winter months.

(Signed)

G. M.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1863. }

SIR,—

I am directed to acquaint you in reply to your note and its enclosure of the 29th instant, that the Government cannot authorize any fresh Contract being entered into with Mr. Makinson until the insecurity, speed, and other matters having reference to the *Ellen Gisborne*, to which his attention was called on the 17th October last, are rectified; and you will therefore make the most eligible arrangements in your power for conveying the Mails for Conception Bay, overland, during the winter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN DELANEY, Esq.,
Postmaster-General.

(Copy)

HARBOR GRACE, }
 January 13th, 1864. }

SIR,—

Your letter of the 16th ult. came to hand in due course, to which I beg reference, wherein it is stated that the Government are desirous of affording me every facility for enabling me to fulfil efficiently the conditions of my contract, for carrying, by steam, mails and passengers across Conception Bay, and that they will undertake to recommend to the Legislature to provide for the continuance of my present subsidy for a period of six years, either on my putting new and suitable machinery into the *Ellen Gisborne*, so as to give her (as guaranteed in my letter of 11th idem) a speed equal to that of the *Ariel*, and also causing whatever else may be requisite (either as regards hull, rigging, &c.) to be renewed or replaced; or, on the other hand, procuring a new steamer for carrying out the work, &c, &c.

I beg leave to state that I am most desirous of performing the work efficiently, and in a way that shall meet the public requirements, and give general satisfaction; in order thereto there is no necessity for putting all new machinery in the *Ellen Gisborne*. Some parts of what she now has is quite as good as any that can be had. Of this I consider myself the best judge; and I make this statement with all due deference. To condemn that which is good would be creating a useless expense without subserving any interest or object. I will replace whatever is defective by new, which has been already ordered to arrive early in the Spring.

I shall be at all times willing to submit the vessel in her entirety to the inspection and survey of competent persons as you may require. I regret to state that when surveys have been made and the vessel and her machinery approved of, yet it has failed to satisfy persons in certain quarters, even in the face of her performance of the required service as well as any vessel of her class can be expected to perform such service.

When I had the honor of making the proposals hereinbefore alluded to, it did not form any part of my plan that the *Ellen Gisborne* should or could be made to perform the service for six consecutive years. My intention was and is to purchase a new and

every way suitable vessel, of good speed, fully equal to that of the *Ariel*, so soon as opportunity shall offer,—it may be in six months time; and then to have the *Ellen Gisborne* as an auxiliary to fall back upon occasionally; for it is my opinion that no one boat can at all times meet the requirements; but there is no inducement to procure a perfectly suitable boat when the subsidy is on so uncertain a tenure as that for one year only, and of which I may be deprived just as I have a costly and expensive boat provided.

I would prefer running in future every day in the week—and in lieu of one day weekly, to lie up clean, &c., to have four days monthly;—this would be of advantage to the public, and would afford reasonable time for repairing machinery, &c., which one day in each week does not admit of.

The Government have always the remedy in their own hands, if the service is not efficiently performed, by giving me three months' notice.

I shall have the *Ellen Gisborne* ready for inspection or survey on the first of April next, unless prevented by some unforeseen contingency. I have (as before stated) ordered such new machinery as I consider requisite to give her the contemplated speed.

I beg leave to state most explicitly that I am actuated by no other motive than that which perfect good faith dictates.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

GEORGE MAKINSON.

To the Hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 20th January, 1864. }

SIR,—

I have received and laid before the Government your letter of the 13th instant, informing them that you were putting the machinery of the *Ellen Gisborne* into thorough repair, and that she would be ready to be submitted for inspection on the 1st of April

next ; and further stating your intention to procure a new boat as soon as possible ; and in the meantime, should the subsidy be continued, to put the *Ellen Gisborne* on her former route, and keep her in such a condition as would insure her doing her work with a speed equal to that of the *Ariel*.

I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that while the Government adhere to the terms of the letter to you of the 16th December last, they are willing to recommend the continuance of the subsidy to the *Ellen Gisborne* for a reasonable time, until you shall have the opportunity of making some better arrangement, provided she be put and maintained in the state of efficiency to which you refer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

GEORGE MAKINSON, Esq.,
&c., &c.
Harbor Grace.

No. 27.

Reports of Captain Hamilton, of H. M. S. Vesuvius, in reference to complaints preferred by Admiral Reynaud and Captain de Jonquiers against certain British subjects, and on Protection of the Fisheries.

[Copy]

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*, St. John's, Nfld., }
28th September, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ulto.; and its enclosures, viz:—one from Vice-Admiral Reynaud, commanding the French Fleet on this Station, dated at New York, August 4th; and also one from Captain de Jonquiers, commanding H. I. M. Corvette *Berthollet*, enclosing complaints from the Captain Prudhommes of the Harbors of La Scie, Fleur de Lis and St. Anthony.

With reference to Vice-Admiral Reynaud's letter, I beg to inform your Excellency that I visited the scene of the complaint at St. John's Island, accompanied by Lieut. Cosse, commanding H. I. M. Schooner *Fauvette*, who pointed out the position of the buildings complained of: they are two small stores standing about 50 or 60 yards from the high water mark, and surrounded by the flakes on which the French dry their fish, and clearly cause considerable inconvenience to the French, besides occupying the ground on which they would build flakes, were the stores not there.

The Englishmen belonging to the Island were all away fishing further down the shore, and were not expected back for some time. As I have no power to order the removal of these stores, I left a letter for Messrs. Sims & Young, the owners, recommending their removal; I enclose a copy of it for your Excellency's information; and as many of the English residents on the shore, reserved by treaty for the French, are misled by ignorant or mischievous people with regard to French rights, I left a copy of that portion of the British Declaration attached to the Treaty of Versailles (Hertslet S. 1, p. 243) which relates to them.

I can give no opinion with regard to the French claim for indemnity, but, I think if the buildings are removed it will not be pressed.

There are now 10 English families, numbering about 100 persons, residing on this Island, and in the summer from 200 to 300 French fishing on it, and the room for drying fish is much too small for so many. Mrs. Sims, mother of Robert Sims, a quiet, respectable, elderly woman, stated they had settled there thirteen years ago, and were uninterrupted by the French for the first four years, when finding the English prospering, or, perhaps at the re-division of the French fishing grounds, which occurs every five years, they recommenced fishing, and have gone on increasing their establishment, till now they require the space occupied by our people; for the stores complained of were stated to have been built on unoccupied ground, and the French flakes were built around them; and the English, being the prior occupants, not unnaturally think it hard they should have to remove; but Mrs. Sims stated she is quite satisfied, by my explanations, that

the French were only claiming their due, and I trust that the matter is satisfactorily settled; but I consider it advisable that St. John's Island should be visited next year, and that the Captain of the Man-of-War should be aware how far his authority extends in the event of non-compliance with my recommendation, otherwise the French will have stronger grounds of complaint. A small garden was also made a slight cause of complaint; the French flakes were close to it on three sides, but as the garden must have been there a long time before the flakes were put, and occupied very little room, I thought it hard to deprive the poor people of their small supply of vegetables.

With reference to Captain De Jonquier's letter and its enclosures, I called at La Scie Harbor, where I saw Patrick Dugan, who told me he only knew of the loss of the oars from his own personal knowledge, having been informed of the other losses after the arrival of the French; he has, however, no doubt of the correctness of the statement. The "room" on which the alleged depredations occurred is about a mile by land, and a third of a mile by water, from his own house; he had signed no receipt for the missing articles, nor did he consider himself responsible for any articles he did not take into his own store; he exercised a general supervision over the rooms while the Newfoundland fishing vessels were in the harbor, in order that he might be able to clear himself of any imputation of having stolen the property of the French during their absence.

There were several vessels in the harbour, whose names he did not know, besides the *Victor*, of Carbonear.

At Fleur-de-Lis, I saw Robert and Joseph Walsh (the two gardiens); they also knew nothing of the alleged depredations from their own knowledge; they do not doubt the correctness of the statements, but the list they furnish, simply contains the names of the vessels that were in the harbor waiting for the ice to clear away from the coast, and by some of their crews they supposed the alleged depredations were committed.

I have no doubt in my own mind of the correctness of the statements of the French Prudhommes, or that some of the Newfoundlanders were the culprits; but, with the exception of the oars found on board the *Victor*, of Carbonear, not the slightest clue is afforded by the French or the gardiens, on which to found a charge against

any individual ; even the proof of their losses depending entirely on the statement of the losers.

The French are in the habit of leaving behind them every year their seines, boats, salt not used that season, besides varieties of smaller stores, (such as those mentioned in their complaints). As this is done (entirely to suit their own convenience) on a wild unprotected coast, which they know to be frequented by our Labrador fishermen, ice or weather bound in June, frequently before their own arrival, and also by some of the residents from the Northern parts of Newfoundland, (and even from St. John's) who winter on the French Shore for the purpose of catching seals in frames in the early spring; with the convenience attending such a measure, they much expect to run some risk; and much as such depredations on the part of our fishermen are to be regretted and deprecated, I cannot see that the French have, by any Treaty, (even if it is allowable to leave their "plant" behind) the least right to expect either the Imperial or Colonial Governments to be responsible for such losses. Our own Labrador fishermen leave nothing behind them, when returning to Newfoundland, at the close of the season.

At St. Anthony's Harbor I saw Robert Sims and Joseph Jane (not Dyeque) the gardiens. Sims was the gardien of Little Jeremie; he states Michael Hamlet, of St. John's, and John Carbonne, of Fogo, were the men who burnt a hut, which was used for firewood; it was an old one, had not been inhabited that season, and would soon have fallen to pieces had it been left alone.

Edward Kennedy, of St. John's, and George Elizabeth, of Quebec, lived in the hut belonging to the Captain Prudhomme of the harbor. Jane (the gardien) only knew of ten oars having been warped by the heat of the stove, and some slight injury done to the stage,—although (in both cases) the damage done was trifling. The Treaty of Versailles states, "the French are not to winter in Newfoundland," the subjects of His Britannic Majesty not injuring their scaffolds during their absence, and therefore means should be taken to prevent the French having just cause of complaint, more particularly as it is now customary (as I have already stated), for many fishermen from the ports of Newfoundland to winter on the French Shore, to enable them to pursue the seal fishery in spring.

I was informed four crews were expected this winter at St. Anthony.

With a view to check a repetition of the injuries, I left a notice with Sims, warning all British subjects of the illegality of destroying French property. I regret to state some of the Labrador men, on their return, anchored in St. Anthony's Harbor, and during the night stole a dozen oilskin suits belonging to French fishermen from boats moored at the stage—unfortunately the offenders could not be identified.

Your Excellency is perfectly aware that the system of gardiens is entirely a private arrangement between the French and our residents, over which I have no jurisdiction as a Naval Officer, nor as a Magistrate, unless the French make their complaint according to our legal forms. It is unnecessary for me to further allude to the complaint against Robert.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain and Sr. Officer, Newfoundland.

His Excellency

Sir A. BANNERMAN.

[Copy.]

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*,
 St. John's Island,
 27th August, 1863. }

SIRS,—

The French Naval Authorities having complained to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, that the French fishermen are obstructed in drying their fish, by your stores being erected in the middle of their flakes, I, yesterday, in company with Lieut. Cosse, commanding the French schooner *Fauvette*, visited the scene of the complaint, and am of opinion the claim is a reasonable one; I, therefore, recommend you, during the ensuing winter, to remove your stores to the ground at the back of your houses, which will not be more than 50 yards from their

present position. Should you not comply with my recommendation, you will render yourselves liable for damages, (the French have claimed £40 sterling, compensation for damages already done.)

As there appears to be great misconception on the coast, relative to French rights, I enclose you a copy of a portion of the Treaty, by which the right of fishing free from English competition is secured to them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. V. HAMILTON,

*Captain and Senior Officer,
Newfoundland.*

MESSRS. YOUNG & SIMS,
St. John's Island.

Copy.)

Extracts from Captain Hamilton's Report to the Admiral and Governor, relative to the Fisheries, 1863.

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*,
St. John's, Newfoundland, }
September 30, 1863. }

SIR,—

The season for the fisheries being over, it is with much pleasure I am able to announce to your Excellency, that there has been a great improvement over the past two summers. I have visited the Labrador coast, from Bradore to North West River; at the head of Hamilton Inlet, or Gros Water Bay, as it is more commonly called by the fishermen, and I think the catch of cod will average 100 quintals a man. The catch of salmon has been very large, particularly at Chateau and Sandwich Bays; in the latter 1500 tierces were caught, principally in Eagle River, where 34,000 lbs. have been preserved fresh. Messrs. Hunt have also established two other posts for preserving at Paradise and Diver's Island, and next year they intend commencing at Cape St. Francis. It is a valuable

branch of the fisheries, giving much more employment than simply catching and pickling the fish, as, during the winter, the tinmen are employed making tinware, and other men making boxes, and preparing firewood for the boilers; they also make, at Eagle River, large quantities of tinware, which is much sought after by the Newfoundlanders who fish in the vicinity, as being far superior to anything of the sort they can get at St. John's.

The resident population from Seal Island to Cape Harrison cannot be less than 100; they appear very anxious to have a clergyman amongst them. The greater number are English or Newfoundlanders, except in Hamilton Inlet, where there are perhaps 150 or 200 Esquimaux, or half breeds.

Messrs. Hunt have a branch establishment in Davis' Inlet, about 120 miles beyond Cape Harrison, and the Hudson's Bay Company one at Kypococke, 70 miles beyond it, where they trade with the Esquimaux for seal skins, oil and salmon. The Hudson's Bay Company have posts at Rigolette and North West River, in Hamilton Inlet, and also posts in the interior, about 300 miles; from these they bring the furs collected from the Nescopi Indians down to North West River every year. Numbers of seals are caught every spring, at the upper part of the Inlet, by the residents and Mountaineer Indians; the latter, at other times, live in the mountains on each side of the Inlet, occasionally visiting the ports to barter skins for ammunition, &c.

In this Bay both the kayack of the Esquimaux, and the birch-bark canoe of the Indian, are to be found.

The Hudson's Bay Company employ Orkney men, and Messrs. Hunt, West of England men; many of them remain out when their period of service has expired, and being steady and sober, are valuable settlers.

Cod and caplin were plentiful in Sandwich Bay this season; none had visited it for the last nine or ten years, and that branch of the fishery had been quite given up.

There has been little sickness this year along the coast, attributable, probably, to the summer having been so much drier than during the last two seasons.

It is also with much pleasure I have to inform your Excellency,

that I have not had occasion to act in my Magisterial capacity this summer, nor have I heard of any disorderly conduct, or any disputes about herring being barred.

I have no new remarks to offer on the Labrador coast, beyond what I have already done the two past seasons.

* * * * *

The resident English population on the French Shore is rapidly increasing. Lieut. Cosse, who has been six years on the coast, estimated it at 3000 from Cape Ray to Cape Norman; and from what I have heard, I do not think it can be less than 7 or 800 from there to Cape St. John's. About 1000 in the district of St. George's Bay have the benefit of the Magistrate and Clergyman residing at Sandy Point, the remainder are without any law to which they can appeal. From St. John's Island to Cape Norman the Clergyman at Forteau on the Labrador Shore visits yearly; those on the N. E. Shore depend entirely on a visit from the Bishop, on his periodical tour to the Labrador, for all religious ordinances. I am not aware of the proportion of the different religions.

* * * * *

The great want on the French Shore is having no competent authority to adjudicate in the disputes between the fishermen of the two nations; and also, in the misunderstanding between the English themselves.

Very few of the fishing boats on this coast have their names painted on their sterns, hence the difficulty of identifying offenders amongst the hundreds that put into French harbors on their way to the Labrador. It is with great pleasure I have to inform your Excellency, that all the English residents on the French Shore stated they were treated with great consideration and kindness by the French Naval Officers, nor had they any serious complaint to make against the Fishing Captains.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain and Senior Officer,

Newfoundland.

His Excellency Sir A. BANNERMAN,
Governor, Newfoundland,

ST. JOHN'S, }
 Oct. 5, 1863. }

P. S.—In reply to your Excellency's question, I beg to inform you I heard of no forcible opposition to the collection of Revenue. The Agents, under instructions from the Merchants, made considerable difficulties, taking care, however, to keep within the law. Considering it was the first attempt for many years to raise a revenue on the Labrador coast—it has been very successful, both with Merchants' establishments and trading vessels.

(Signed,)

R. VESEY HAMILTON.

No. 28.

Minute of Council and Correspondence relative to C. F. Bennett's Mining Lease.

[Laid before the House on motion of Hon. Mr. Pinsent.]

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
 26th October, 1861. }

ALL THE MEMBERS PRESENT.

“ The Council, upon a consideration of Mr. Bennett's proposal for a surrender of his lease of minerals between Placentia and Fortune Bay, assented to his offer of substituting for that lease a free grant of fifty square miles, in the same locality, in lots of five square miles each, to be selected by him within two years from this date, it being provided that such lots should not comprise any land or minerals already owned or possessed by others, or the land or minerals to which Messrs. Page & Collins's license extended, unless the law should determine in favour of Mr. Bennett having a prior right to the same, or unless with Messrs. Page & Collins's assent, and upon the further condition that such grants should be subject to the rules

adopted by the Governor in Council, on the 6th September, 1861, except as regards the payment of any money upon the application for such grants."

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.,
November 10th, 1863. }

SIR,—

With reference to your communication of the 12th November, 1861, annexing copy of a Minute of Council, dated the 26th October preceding, I have been prevented by ill health and other circumstances, which I presume it is unnecessary for me to mention, and over which I had no control, from taking any active steps, with the view of carrying out the object thus contemplated, viz., a compromise with the Government relative to my grant of minerals in Placentia Bay. I am therefore necessitated respectfully to request that the time mentioned in the Minute of Council may be extended for twelve months, in order that I may avail myself of the ensuing summer for explorations, prior to the selections therein referred to.

I hope this application will not be deemed unreasonable, and that it will meet the approval of His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

C. F. BENNETT.

The Hon. Capt. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
16th November, 1863. }

SIR,—

I have received and laid before His Excellency the Governor in Council, your letter of the 10th instant, and am directed to acquaint you in reply, that for the reasons therein specified, the Executive

has been pleased to extend the term for making your selections of mineral land, (mentioned in the Minute of Council of 26th October, 1861) for a period of twelve months.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

CHARLES F. BENNETT, Esq.

No. 29.

Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools in Newfoundland for the year ending 30th June, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my sixth Report upon the Protestant Public Schools established in this Island.

So little change takes place in our Schools during a year, so few and small are the new stations that are taken up, and our educational operations are upon such a diminutive scale compared with many of the other British Colonies, that I feel I have not the materials for writing an annual School Report, which will be interesting to the general reader. I have often requested the teachers to supply me with their remarks upon the working of the Education Act, or upon my own past Reports, for insertion in my forthcoming ones, to make them more attractive and suggestive; but they have not responded to my invitation; nor do the Chairmen of the Boards in their correspondence with me relate any facts, or enter upon discussions on any educational subjects that would afford matter for copying into the annual Report. Happily, the object is not so much to make the Report interesting as useful, and therefore I hope it may in some degree, at least, serve its purpose. Even the

statistical tables and other details given for shewing the condition of particular Schools are important; and did the Report contain nothing besides, it would be worth writing. These tables are examined and discussed in each locality to which they refer with particular interest, and the teachers are careful readers of the whole. In conversations with them I have often been surprised at the accurate knowledge they possess of distant Schools, gained through these returns. It is true of these, as of statistics on all subjects: they furnish the material for careful legislators and public writers, and thoughtful individuals in every neighbourhood, to form their judgment and direct their conduct in regard to the value and working of any system established in the country and supported by the public; and it is the judgment of the few who take the pains to acquire exact information, that determines the opinion of the public in regard to the system itself.

After another year's inspection I can confidently say that the work of Education is continually progressing; but rather by the extension of its operations, in occupying new stations, than by marked improvement in the character of the Schools. It is easier to open new Schools than to raise the efficiency of old established ones. Besides, the Boards appear more anxious to provide even a moderate education for all the settlements in their districts than to expend their funds in putting two or three Schools in a highly efficient state.

Several new School-rooms have been built, or are in course of building; though I regret to add they are not all good and suitable ones. It would be well if the Executive were to make an order that no School-room should be erected without a plan of the same being submitted to, and approved of, by some competent person. A new School-room at Moreton's Harbor is much too small. A new room at Twillingate, built with the accumulated commercial grant, is very much too large;—the means would have paid for building a School room and Teacher's house, and for fencing and clearing the ground. It has cost up to the present time £220, and requires a considerable outlay to furnish and make it habitable. A very pretty and suitable School room is built at Seldom-come-bye, and it is conveniently placed. The St. John's Board has erected a neat School-room at Long Pond, on a beautiful site, and another at Brookfield (Thomas's farm) The farmers interested in the

latter have, with the assistance of kind friends in St John's, added a comfortable teacher's residence,—the whole establishment having a very pretty and becoming appearance. The strictest economy must have been observed in these erections, for the School-room cost only £50, and the dwelling-house about £80. The ground, giving space for a garden, was presented by the proprietor of Brookfield farm.

Since last year seven pupil teachers have obtained charge of Schools, namely, Robert Lawrence, John C. Moors, Francis Skanes, Thomas James, William Pinkham, Miss Gaulton, and Samuel Earl, Society's teacher. Their Schools were inspected, except Robert Lawrence's, and I found them conducted in an improved manner. One of these young men was put in charge of a School too difficult for a youth to manage, and therefore I do not think the appointment was a judicious one. He could manage much better almost any other School. I do not approve of giving to the young trained teachers the best stations at the first starting,—let them gain experience in a smaller School, and merit the best positions before they obtain them. The systems adopted by these trained teachers are not uniform, on account of being trained in different Schools; nor are they all supplied with the books and apparatus which they have been accustomed to in St. John's;—if they were their schools would be more efficient. Besides the above, there are four other trained teachers engaged—viz., Miss Darby, Philip Goudy, Jacob Pitcher, and Jonathan Parsons. Miss Mills has this year completed her course of training; but there being no School in the district where a female teacher would be acceptable to the people, as they require in all their stations persons who can officiate as lay readers, she has for the present engaged herself in assisting to conduct the C.C. Society's Schools in Brigus, without salary, where she is well employed. James Haddon has also completed his course of training, and is ready to accept the first offer. As he has been taught Navigation, it would be better that he should be engaged where this branch is in demand. The majority of the pupil teachers now in training are females, but it being more difficult to find suitable places for them, when trained, than for males, who are generally preferred by the people, on account of their ability to act as lay readers, I would therefore recommend the Board to select males for their next pupil teachers.

Since the establishment of the Book Depository in the Spring, about £50 worth of books have been sold to the Boards. This is a smaller quantity than I expected would be ordered, but is a beginning that will soon grow to larger dimensions. Several boards have written to say they will order books as soon as their funds will permit. I found a dearth of books still existing in many Board Schools, and unsuitable ones in some others. The books that are in the Depository are all wanted in the Schools, and as many more. The amount of the stock commenced with in the Spring, at cost prices, was £184 8s. 8d., including the books received from M'Connan, Chisholm, and Dicks.

Seeing that there was much need for my leaving with the teachers some full written directions for the management of their Schools, I wrote out and caused to be printed such plain directions as could be easily understood, and might be carried out in nearly every School. A copy has been sent to each teacher. This paper will, I trust, be found helpful to many teachers, and tend to promote uniformity of system.

A few extracts from my notes of inspection will shew the condition of certain Schools. Monday, 13th July, walked to Tizzard's Harbor. The School-room has been ceiled since I was there before, but there is no desk provided, as though it was not intended that the scholars should progress to writing, and it remains without being clapboarded. The School has, however, improved. At my last visit there were 17 scholars on the list,—now the daily attendance ranges from 30 to over 40, and the attainments are higher. It requires to be furnished with a complete set of books.

Mr. Martin, an elderly person, now keeps the Morton's Harbor School, and appears to give satisfaction. I had not the opportunity of examining his scholars, as they were taking their holidays, but from copy books which I looked over, I would conclude that the pupils had made considerable improvement. The School-room is finished, but it is too small, being only 15 by 18 feet.

As the people could not agree upon a site for a School-room in this harbor, which would be convenient to all, not so much on account of the distance some of the children would have to travel, as the great difficulty of getting along by the land wash, where no road is made, two buildings were commenced about half a mile apart,—

one is now finished, as above stated, and the other rough-boarded. It is intended that, when the latter is finished, the teacher shall keep School three days a week in each room. I must say that I do not approve of this arrangement,—it would have been better to have erected one good School room in a central position and furnished it, and then to have made some exertion to get a road made round the harbor.

EXPLOITS—BURNT ISLAND.

42 present,—this is a considerable increase upon past years. About 12 read fairly, the rest not classified, and kept back for want of books. I perceive that a School room is building on the other side of the harbor. As there is no chance of a second teacher being engaged by the Board for this School, I suppose it is intended that the teacher shall divide his time between the two Schools. This plan will do more harm than good,—it will lessen the usefulness of the first School.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain had lately arrived to take charge of the Moreton's Harbor Mission. As he would be the Chairman of the Board, I felt a strong wish to see him, to converse with him about the educational affairs of the district, which I considered had never been well managed. But I was disappointed in meeting him at Moreton's Harbor,—he had left the day before for Shoe Cove, so I took the liberty of addressing to him the following letter:—

“REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I very much regret that I had not the satisfaction of meeting you at Moreton's Harbor, and still more that I missed the chance of accompanying you on the Cape Shore. I must now, however, write to you what would have been the substance of my conversation.

“Your predecessors in this mission have always been the Chairmen of the Moreton's Harbor Board of Education, and assuming that you will be elected to the same position, as soon as you observe that you are Gazetted as a member of the Board, it will be proper for you to act in the capacity of Chairman, and call a meeting of the members of the Board at their earliest convenience. By the Education Act the annual meeting should be held on the first Wednesday in July; your accounts should then be made up and balanced to 30th June, 1863, when the educa-

tion year ends ; a copy of your general account should be sent to me for the information of His Excellency the Governor ; also a return of all your Schools in operation during the year, and a financial return according to printed forms now furnished for insertion in the annual School Report.

“ I am sorry that I have never been in a position to present to His Excellency complete and satisfactory returns from the Moreton's Harbour district. Its affairs have been so inefficiently managed, that a year ago I was thinking of advising the Government to suspend the present Board and authorise some other person or persons to carry out the intentions of the Education Act. I hope your influence will henceforth promote regularity, and a wise expenditure of the funds appropriated to the district.

“ With regard to the Schools in operation two years ago, I had to remark that with a balance of over £300 in favour of the Board, there was not a decent School-room in the district, and not as many Schools established as the grant would sustain. Since then the Board has gone to the other extreme, and engaged more Masters than the annual grant will sustain, so that the balance will soon be dissipated, and there will be no permanent good done with it. I understand there are now eight Schools in operation at an annual cost of about £400, whereas the annual grant is only £227. The first Schools established ought to be made efficient in every respect, and then, where new ones may be commenced, good School-rooms well furnished should be provided before a Master is engaged.

“ I disapprove of Masters being engaged without proper qualifications ; there is now no need for it,—there are youths training in St. John's at the Government expense fit to take charge of Schools, and it is just that they should be engaged before others.

“ I have visited the Tizzard's Harbor, Moreton's Harbor, and Exploits Schools. The attendance of the scholars, I perceive, is much improved, but the attainments are rather low, partly owing to a want of School books and School furniture. You will observe that there is no desk in the Tizzard's Harbor School. It will be better to make a few Schools quite efficient and creditable rather than vainly endeavour to supply all the educational wants of a people so widely scattered.

“I would advise you to give the Union Bank authority to draw your quarterly grants as they become due, and that you pay your teachers by cheques. It is the best way, and generally adopted.”

To which I received the following interesting reply :—

“DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 18th ultimo, and in common with yourself much regret that we had not the pleasure of meeting and accompanying each other to the Cape Shore.

“Whilst on my rounds I visited several of the Schools sustained by grants of money from the Moreton’s Harbor Board of Education. The result of these visits was anything but cheering. The most efficient School appears to be that at Shoe Cove. I examined the School and found several children who could read portions of the Epistles with tolerable ease and accuracy. The children here appear to be in a good, though not high, state of discipline. The room (a shed) in which the School was kept, is one of the most wretched description. They are about building a proper School-room, for which purpose we have voted the sum of £15. Mr. Fricker (the teacher) is anxious to promote, to the utmost of his abilities, the education of the children. Books, here as in every other place, is the crying want of masters and children. I saw children vainly attempting to learn their lessons from small torn pieces of paper, *not half an inch square!*

“The Schools at Ward’s Harbor, Indian Burying Place, and Leading Tickles, I would rather express no opinion about. There are no School-rooms at any of these places.

“I read portions of your letter at a meeting of the Board held on the 12th August, and your suggestions were immediately and unanimously acted upon. Through failure of funds the following resolutions were adopted :

“That under the present embarrassed circumstances of the Board the following arrangements be made. 1st—That three months’ notice be given to Messrs. A. Pearce, Jun., Abram Barnes, and Simon Ward, that this Board will not require their services after Nov. 30th of the present year. 2d—That Messrs. Every, Pearce, and Martin, receive £45 currency each this year, and Messrs. Stowe and Fricker £40 each. The former three to have three weeks’ holidays, the latter four weeks.

“ This was a painful mode of proceeding, and one which, but from a sense of duty, we would have shrunk from. But you know the financial state of our affairs, and there was no other alternative left us. The Schools that are now in operation we trust will soon be in a more efficient state than they now are. I shall spare no pains nor any trouble to see that the Masters faithfully discharge their onerous duties, and I hope that the Inspector of Schools will for the future have no cause to say that there is a necessity for advising the suspension of the present Board. All that I can I will gladly and willingly do to promote the cause of education in this district.

“ I am sorry that I cannot make out the returns until I return in the fall from Shoe Cove.”

I received with this letter an order for £10 worth of books, which were sent on, but on account of the steamer *Ariel* not being able to get to Twillingate on her last trip Northward, I have received no returns from this district. It is satisfactory that the business appertaining to this Board is now entered into with becoming earnestness

The Schools in the Twillingate district are going on pretty well. A full supply of books has been procured from the Depository by the Chairman, so that they are well furnished with requisites. I was agreeably surprised to find a neatly finished School-room at Herring Neck, where there was none on my last visit. The new School-room at Clerk's Cove was occupied, but is not yet finished. There are only about half the number attending this School that there should be. I fancy the people are very careless about education.

The whole of the affairs of the Fogo Board are exceedingly well managed. I have received the most satisfactory accounts and School returns from the Chairman, whilst I found the Schools in successful operation, and the buildings put in creditable condition.

I observe in the general account the charge of £6 for insurance of School buildings;—this suggests the question, is it wise for all the Boards to insure their buildings, or not? I have come to the conclusion that no Board ought to insure any School-house excepting a very costly one situated in the town. Since I have been connected with the Schools, now more than five years, 1 School-

room was burnt down, of the value of £60, by the firing of the woods in the neighbourhood. If all were insured about £200 would be paid for the purpose, which would entirely build three or four School-rooms, or more than half supply all the Schools with books. Besides, by the burning of a School-room, no distressing private loss is entailed;—it is a public one that may be easily got over. But I would propose that the Boards form amongst themselves a mutual Insurance Company, so that when any Board suffers the loss of a School-room by fire, each Board shall contribute to its restoration in proportion to its grant;—that is to say, a Board with a grant of £200 to contribute just half as much as a Board with a grant of £400. By consenting to this arrangement all the Board School-rooms might be considered insured, and at the lowest possible expense. A Circular will be addressed to the several Boards to elicit their opinions upon this proposal.

I have not received correct financial returns from the Greenspond Board for years. I hope that the Chairman will not fail to send me his general account in future. I have said before that this Board could both increase their teachers' salaries and open another School. With an annual grant of £220, and a balance of more than £300, certainly five Schools could be sustained with a salary to each Master of £40. Flat Island School is closed for the present, in consequence of the death of the teacher, Mr. Joseph Harris, who was a worthy and useful man, as well as a most efficient teacher. I would venture to suggest to the Board the propriety of setting up a stone to his memory, as he was comparatively a stranger in the harbor where he died, and worthy of such a mark of respect.

As the Schools between Greenspond and Harbor Buffett were fully reported last year, and no important changes have taken place since then, but few remarks will be necessary upon them. The following note from the Chairman of the district of Trinity Bay South will prove interesting:—

“DEAR SIR,—On the 8th of the present month (July) we held our annual Board meeting in Old Perlican. Various questions of interest in connection with our Schools were discussed;—the quarterly returns of our teachers were carefully examined and passed. You will see from the yearly returns, &c., which I forward to you, what has been done.

“ We are not, as a Board, over well satisfied with the qualifications of some of our teachers ; but under existing circumstances we have no prospect of improving our staff. It was resolved that we re-open the School at Russell’s Cove for the winter half-year. A School at that Cove is a necessity, and we must soon open a School at Lance Cove. Population is rapidly increasing at both these places. A number of families from the North Shore of Conception Bay have removed to Lance Cove as permanent residents the last spring, and I understand that other families have settled at Russel’s Cove. I suppose it will be our duty, as a Board, to look after the education of as large a number of children in our district as we possibly can. I am sorry—deeply so, that there is such a lack of interest on the part of parents generally with regard to the mental culture of their offspring. It is an evil of a kind which tends to keep Newfoundland in the rear of all the British Colonies.”

In visiting Schools in the Bay-de-Verds’ District I was very much pleased to find the School at Adam’s Cove, hitherto unsatisfactory, now so prosperous, and so ably conducted by Mr. J. C. Moors, a trained teacher ; but I hope the Chairman will next do something for Western Bay,—the School there is disgraceful. I wonder that the people put up with it as it is. Old Mr. Loder had better be pensioned off. Some books were procured from the Depository for the supply of these Schools, so that they are now I dare say better supplied than I saw them.

The Chairman of the Board for Bay Roberts thus remarks in sending me his annual School returns:—

“ On comparing the present with the returns of former years it will be seen that our Schools are not advancing. The increased attention given to the Labrador fishery, and especially the removal during the summer of the *entire families* of those who follow it, has a very injurious effect upon the younger branches ;—not only are the numbers attending School lessened, but the very hope of success in educating the children is, from this constantly recurring interruption, almost cut off. This is an evil too, which, while it must be lamented by those who would wish to see the improvement of the rising generation of the Island, cannot, so far as I can see, be as yet in any way removed or remedied.”

Two Schools have been closed a short time in the Brigus district—viz., at Clark's Beach and Burnt Head, on account of the sickness of the teachers. I have learnt from the Chairman that Mr. J. Tough, of St. John's, has been appointed to Clark's Beach, and Mr. Elias Ford, also of St. John's, has been appointed to Burnt Head, and that they will commence School on the 10th of January next.

The only Schools in the St. John's district that it may be necessary to report upon are those under newly-engaged teachers, —the others are in successful operation under the same teachers as before reported.

LONG POND.

Since this School was re-opened in June over 80 scholars have entered. 53 were present at my examination, of whom 33 read in the Testament, and half of them very well; spelling, fair,—18 in easy reading and spelling, and 2 in the alphabet. 4 cypher in the compound rules, and several in the simple rules. The good singing of the children forms the striking feature of this School. It has been too short a time under the present teacher to expect good cyphers.

BROAD COVE.

In conversations with the people of this settlement one soon learns that Mrs. Holden has secured the esteem of her neighbors. Her School is well attended, adult persons are availing of her tuition, and creditable progress is made by all.

MAGOTTY COVE.

This School, always a difficult one to manage, has been given to a pupil teacher, rather young, and inexperienced in the conduct of an elementary School, as may be expected. He failed to secure good discipline, and the Chairman of the Board requested me to give him some assistance. After remaining with him a few days to organize his School, I felt sure that he would do better; but I cannot help thinking that he is rather out of place, and that he would conduct a Grammar School with much more credit.

The Ferryland Board, with its small grant, maintains a School at Aquafort. When I visited it in June I found 15 scholars on the books; 5 read and write moderately well. School is kept in the teacher's house; it is well supplied with books. There is some prospect of getting a School-room built.

The Rev. Mr. Temple kept School in Ferryland during several months of the year, and had about 17 pupils, whose improvement was apparent. His services as a teacher are given gratuitously.

HARBOR BUFFETT.

Present 35,—all rather young; 43 names on the list; about half read fairly in the Testament. The teacher, Mr. Baily, will leave at the end of the year to re-open the School at Oderin. Miss Collett will then take charge at a small salary. Mr. Thomas Stephens divides his time equally between Spencer's Cove, Arnold's Cove, and Woody Island, and well earns his small stipend.

I have received no returns of Schools from the Burin district, so I give my notes of inspection to shew their number and condition. Path End:—The holidays are only just over (Aug. 26), and all the children have not yet returned to School. Present to-day 15,—the usual attendance is 40, and 47 on the list. 9 children read, write, and spell creditably, and answered questions on the chapter read, with intelligence. The others are in easy reading, learning from miscellaneous books, preventing classification. The copy and other books in use are purchased from shops in the harbor at high prices. This School was closed last winter for want of a School-room, and I suppose it must be closed again the coming winter, as there is no prospect of a School-room being built. School is at present kept in an unfinished dwelling-house belonging to the teacher's father.

BURIN BAY.

Present 24,—37 full number. First class read well and spell perfectly; write tolerably well. Three of this class are well advanced in grammar,—all the rest progressing well in reading. School-room unfinished, and not well fitted out with stools and desks.

SPOON COVE.

On the list 22,—a large proportion can read. The reading, writing, and spelling, of the first class excellent for the age of the scholars. They are also well advanced in English grammar. The second class read in the Testament.

The Commercial School (so called) at Collin's Cove is now kept by Mr. Jonathan Parsons, a trained teacher; and he is so far giving satisfaction. The School-room is well painted, and quite a beautiful building.

GREAT BURIN.

The attendance during the past year has ranged between 17 and 32. 17 present to-day,—4 read well, spell imperfectly, write tolerably, cypher in compound rules. 6 others did well in easy reading. The School-room is suitable, only wanting desks. The pupils have to find all their own books, therefore they are miscellaneous and shabby. I consider that this School is much too much small for the place,—it should be attended by 40 children.

Mrs. Moulton is still keeping a small School on Shalloway Island, and is very attentive to her duties.

I found no School at Step-aside, and the School at Foot's Cove was closed,—the teacher having resigned the School. She will be gratefully remembered. The School at Port-au-Bras was not in operation; nor has anything been yet done with the Episcopalian portion of the Commercial grant. I would recommend that it be expended in paying a teacher for Port-au-Bras, that being a purely Episcopalian settlement, and the Elementary Board not having funds sufficient to engage one for this place. It would be a perfect waste of money (in a district where all is so much needed) to engage a teacher for Ship Cove with it, as there is no School needed there.

The Rock-Harbor School is conducted by Mrs. Hooper, kept in her own house, which is in very neat order. From 18 to 20 attend School, half of whom read and spell fairly in the Testament; they also write in copies,—all know their Catechism. The teacher is attentive, the School is doing good, and is well worth the small cost, £12. She conducts a School in Mortier Bay in the winter.

MORTIER BAY.

A School has been fitted up here,—small but suitable; 16 names are on the list,—present 12. Some of the children live on the other side of the Bay, a quarter of a mile wide, and Mrs. Hodder's family bring the children over in the morning, and return them in the evening. Attainments low. This is only a Summer School, kept by Miss Hodder.

GRAND BANK.

81 names on the list,—attendance 60. They are at present rather young, and the attainments not so high as they sometimes reach in this place. The services of a competent teacher have been secured, and there is no doubt the School will be well conducted.

I found the School at Fortune closed,—the teacher had lately resigned, but another person was engaged, and would arrive to re-open the School in the course of the fall.

Garnish School was closed,—the last teacher appears not to have given satisfaction to the people.

BRUNET.

School going on satisfactorily; School-room neat and in good condition. Attendance of Scholars as large as can be expected from the size of the settlement,—28 on the list, 24 in attendance. The inhabitants value the services of the master, both as a teacher and a lay reader, and contribute handsomely to his support, about £20 per annum.

SAGONA.

Present to-day 34,—on the list 43 names. The attendance is regular,—16 read fairly in the Testament, writing moderate. The teacher is competent, and doing much good in the place. This School has been in operation 2½ years only, so that we cannot expect to find advanced pupils. The building is habitable, but not finished.

Harbor-Briton School is still kept by Miss Chapman, but it is not so well attended, nor perhaps so well taught, as when I first visited it;—25 names are on the list; attainments low.

HERMITAGE BAY.

School is kept in the Church Vestry;—it is much too small, but it is well to secure this accommodation till a room is built. 38 names are on the register;—30 were present at my inspection. In winter the number is much reduced. The attainments of the children were rather low, but Miss Mullins is very competent, and well earns the small remuneration she receives from the Board, £15.

At Hermitage Bay I met Mr. Shepherd, the teacher of the Groll School; he reports his school going on as usual, but the numbers are rather declining. Indeed, he is too good a teacher for this place.

Push through School, kept by Mr. Camp, who formerly gave such satisfaction at Garnish, is the last belonging to the Harbor Briton Board. From this harbor to Burgeo there is no School, although three or four are required. After my visit to Burgeo I addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, recommending that a new district should be made of Hermitage Bay, which would I believe lead to the educational wants of this shore, being better supplied.

I found the Burgeo School closed,—the Rev. Mr. Cunningham having resigned his charge. I have learned that Mr. Jordan, formerly engaged at Channel, has been appointed. I have received no financial or school returns from this Board. I trust that ere another visit the educational affairs of this district will be in a more prosperous state.

Having taken a severe cold whilst travelling in the Northern districts, from the sudden shifting of the wind to the Eastward, which blew off the field ice whilst I was unprepared for the change, and being now not quite recovered, I did not deem it prudent to leave the Steamer at LaPoile, to proceed to Channel, as she would not return to the West of Harbor Briton for more than a month.

GENERAL REMARKS.

By making enquiries amongst the teachers relative to the collection of the School fees, I have become painfully alive to the necessity of adopting some absolute rule for the better collection of this source of income. There is a general falling off in this amount year by year, whether the fishery be a good one or otherwise; and a largely prevailing disposition is manifested of repudiating the claim of School fees altogether, though it is well known the Act empowers its collection. I have been ashamed to hear of the meanness practised by some parents to avoid this just payment, and the hardy resistance of it by others. An intelligent teacher that had charge of a large School for more than a year, where there are many Schooner-owners availing of the School, thus wrote in the register on resigning it:—

“ Since I have been here I have received as fees £5. If I had been paid all that was due to me I should have received £20,—not very encouraging.”

One of the best and most successful teachers in the service told me, that to avoid payment of the School fee some of his best pupils were removed and placed under the Roman Catholic teacher. Of course he felt deeply hurt by the conduct of the parents. In two other harbors, where we have a School at each end, I learned that some of the parents are in the habit of removing their children from one School to the other, just before the end of the year, merely to escape the charge of fees. But there are many Schools where no fee at all is collected. This refusal to pay the School fee is every where inexcusable, for the teachers are most accommodating,—they are willing to take in payment fish, herrings, firewood, milk, days' works, or in fact anything that can be of service to them. It is now high time to put a stop to this toying and trifling with the matter;—either the School fees must be entirely given up, or they must be rigidly enforced. Our Schools cannot progress, we cannot employ superior teachers, without a larger income is obtained, and unless the Government is willing to place a larger grant at the disposal of the Boards, a considerable auxiliary amount must be derived in the shape of parents' pay; for we must not think of standing still to accommodate the negligent part of the population. The returns not being complete, I cannot say exactly what is the

total amount of fees collected in all the Board Schools,—it is between £300 and £400 ; but if all that was due were collected it would be about £1,400. I would recommend that the Executive should establish a rule that the School fees stated in the Education Act shall be henceforth paid half-yearly or quarterly in advance, by every child who enters a Board School, excepting those presenting a free ticket from the Chairman. Where education is lightly esteemed the enforcing of this rule would doubtless considerably lessen the number of scholars. Much praise is due to the inhabitants of those few harbors who raise even more than the amount of the established fees to give the teacher a fair salary.

From remarks upon the character of the Board Schools, which have been frequently expressed in my hearing, as well as from observations which I have read in the local newspapers when touching upon this subject, it would seem an impression prevails that the Schools established by the Boards are so inefficient as to be almost useless, and that the grant expended for their support yields a poorer return to the community than any other equal sum voted by the Legislature. Such an impression is, I hesitate not to say, quite erroneous ; it could not have been created from the actual observation of any number of these Schools ; nor has it, I trust, been formed from a careful perusal of the School Reports. If so, I should be extremely sorry, for they were not intended to convey such a notion. The School Reports are written for the use of those interested in and friendly to the cause of education—and in good faith, for the purpose of promoting amendments, are taken up in reporting what is bad and wanting in particular Schools, rather than what may be satisfactory ;—in pointing out what may be defective, rather than dwelling upon what is commendable ;—in detecting obstacles and directing the way to future progress, rather than boastfully publishing the beneficial results that are already obtained. Therefore perhaps it would not be difficult, by making an unfair use of the School Reports, to make it appear that our system is shockingly defective and our Schools miserably inefficient. But this would be taking a narrow and prejudicial view of the subject. I am perfectly confident that the Board Schools are in a much better condition, and are rendering more service to the public than is generally supposed. As I believe that the services of the Board Schoolmasters have never been duly recognized, but much

underrated, and spoken of disparagingly, I think it is needful for me to shew more particularly than I have hitherto done what are the results of the expenditure of the Education grant, and the nature of the labours of the School teachers in this country.

The sum granted by the Government to Protestants for elementary education is £5112; of this £500 is granted to the Colonial Church and School Society, which maintains 20 large and efficient Schools under 31 teachers; so that for this amount it will be admitted the Colony receives much more than an adequate return in educational services,—not to speak of the missionary services they render, nearly all the male teachers holding a Reader's license. £250 of this sum is granted to the Wesleyan School Society; but as their Schools are about the same in character as the Board Schools, and supported at about the same rates, there is no need for my purpose to make a distinction,—so I shall include them in my estimate. £500 granted to Commercial and other Schools must be counted in; so that we have the annual sum of £5212 16s. stg., or £6014 15s. 4d. Cy chargeable for education. I do not mean to say that this sum has always been wisely expended; I know full well, as in other departments, much has been lost in gaining the experience that ought to have been commenced with; but I do say that the Colony has received immense benefits from the expenditure of this grant,—full value in men's time and services. Last year there were 128 Schools in operation, sustained by this grant, under 110 male and 18 female teachers; they were paid £4526 10s. 6d. cy., giving, as the average salary, £35 7s. to each,—besides about £100 were given to aid private teachers and teachers of needle-work in some of the Schools. The fees for the same year amounted to, on an average, £4 for each School. Hence it will appear that teachers have been procured for £39 7s. cy. each. It will be acknowledged that they are not overpaid,—that there has been no waste of money in this outlay; but it must be felt by all considerate persons that they are very much underpaid. Why, their salary would only pay for a clerk's board and lodging in St. John's,—and any industrious fisherman earns about double as much in the year. The balance of the Education grant, £1,388 4s. 10d. cy., is spent in building and repairing School-rooms, furnishing stoves, partially supplying books, and paying Secretaries. Here there may be a just charge of waste some-

times; but what we have to show, as an equivalent for the whole grant, are—128 Schools established and kept in constant operation, with a list of 6000 scholars; and if we include the Society's operations, 152 Schools with 8,700 pupils. But where are these Schools, and what are they doing? They are distributed everywhere along the coast, from Shoe Cove, near Cape John, (the Northern limit of British settlements) to Channel, near Cape Ray;—they are upon Islands in Green Bay, Bonavista Bay, Placentia Bay, and Fortune Bay;—almost in every settlement you may see a School-room, and every School belongs to one of the Boards, for the whole work of elementary education all over the Island has to be undertaken by the Boards with the Government grant, excepting the part benevolently sustained by the Newfoundland School Society. Thirty years ago, when the majority of the present heads of families and property-holders were young, not one of these Schools existed, and the means of education were rarely within their reach. Now, however, there are comparatively few families but what have the means of education brought to their very doors. It is true, there are still some small settlements not provided for in Green Bay and on the Western Shore, but they are not forgotten, and will ere long receive all the assistance the Boards can give them. Indeed it is owing to the desire on the part of the Boards to leave no settlement unprovided with a School, that keeps the teachers' salaries so low; for whilst population is increasing and new settlements have to be taken up, the grant at their disposal is the same. In order to establish more Schools to meet the requirements of the people, the Board at Burin, two years ago, had to decrease the salaries of their older appointed teachers to help to pay for the newly engaged ones. The Heart's Content Board has had to do the same this year. The Moreton's Harbour Board has given notice to its teachers of a reduction of salary, to be made for the same object; and I can foresee that some other Boards must also come under the painful necessity of reducing their teachers' salaries, to enable them to establish one or two additional Schools that are needed. Thus, the extension of education that is yet demanded must affect its quality. In the neighbourhood of the capital we find that the dreary and insignificant settlement of Freshwater Bay is not overlooked: a Board School is there. Little Quidi Vidi and Belle Isle

have their decent School-rooms and their regular resident teachers ; and even Balline, a place that many have not heard of, has a paid teacher during the fishing season, when several families migrate there. On the South shore of Conception Bay, twenty years ago, there was I believe but one School,—now there are six between Upper Gulley and Topsail, including two Roman Catholic Board Schools. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that so much ground has been taken up,—that the necessities of the people have been so far met as regards the establishment of Schools ; and that henceforth the care of the Boards may be devoted more to raising the quality of the education imparted in their Schools rather than to pioneering for new establishments.

Now, as to the qualifications of the Board teachers, and the services they render to the public, I know that a general charge of incompetency is often laid against the whole list of masters, but such a charge is as untrue as it is rash. The present masters are just as good teachers as our country could furnish and the means of the Boards could procure when they were engaged. There was then no Normal School to draw teachers from, and the Boards could not offer sufficient inducements to tempt trained men from other lands. Circumstances confined the Boards to the choice of men that was made, and they were better suited to the circumstances then prevailing ; and indeed in many cases are better suited to present circumstances than more highly qualified teachers brought from abroad would be. Where the grant to a School is between £20 and £30, a master is required to have certain qualifications not imparted in any Normal School ;—he must be competent to teach a plain elementary education—(all that will be required in practice)—and he must be competent to eke out his salary by fishing, gardening, building his own house to live rent free, and mending his own shoes, &c., &c. Even now, after so many years of labour by the old teachers, when things have become more regular, if we were offered one hundred well qualified masters from some eminent training School, and were to make places for them, I believe that before two years were past there would not be found five retaining their places. We could not pay them a fair remuneration, neither is it likely they would be contented in most of our isolated stations ; nor are the people yet prepared to avail of their superior attainments, for there is not a demand for a high elementary education ;—the people will not

pay for it, nor give their children time to obtain it. *I am persuaded that the demand for a higher education, the augmentation of means for its support, and the improvement of masters, must grow pari passu.* Therefore no blame can attach to the Boards for engaging the present and past masters, even if their qualifications were lower than they are.

But there are no grounds for the strong disapprobation of our teachers that many profess to have on the score of their qualifications. In my first year's inspection of the Board Schools I was instructed to ascertain the capabilities of the masters, and accordingly tested their proficiency in reading, writing, and cyphering. I found that all could read well; the male teachers, with about three exceptions, could cypher as far as practice at least; a few holding small Schools were poor writers and faulty spellers; but I found a large number of men, of good general attainments, worthy indeed of better positions. Some had been merchants' agents, clerks, store-keepers, captains, and some were self-taught men of good talents. Their deficiency was not in general knowledge, but in the want of a good system for conducting their Schools. Still, if they were all well supplied with books and other needful apparatus, and their pupils allowed to remain longer in the Schools, much better results would be manifest under their tuition. If children of the capital, who attend the best Schools, and listen to improving conversation at home, were removed at the age of 11 or 12 years, even their education would be very imperfect, and no one would think of attributing the low degree attained to want of ability on the part of the master; yet children of the outports seldom remain at School after they have reached their 12th year.

But our teachers, I am proud to say, sustain a high moral character; and on this account are made eminently useful to the community in quite another point of view,—I mean, in being helpful to Clergymen, and in otherwise promoting religion amongst their neighbours without bigotry. In estimating their worth to the public, this part of their labour should neither be overlooked nor lightly considered where Church agents are yet too few. About 60 teachers are regularly engaged in conducting public Divine Service;—they are more than all the Protestant Ministers in the colony. Many of these lay readers are residing on Islands and in remote

places, where the destitution of the inhabitants of all means of secular and religious education would be most painful to contemplate but for the resident Schoolmaster. In such places he is everything to the people ;—he reads the planters' letters and accounts, writes their orders, makes their agreements, interprets the doctor's prescriptions, reads to them when they are sick, draws their wills, and buries their dead ; and these extra services, which are generally rendered gratis, are given cheerfully in the true spirit of Christian benevolence. In short, our Board Schoolmasters, procured by the Government grant, have contributed largely to the civilization of the several settlements where they have been stationed ;—they have been lights set in dark places ; and although they have been sometimes faint and glimmering ones, they have been kept burning when brighter ones would have gone out. The older Clergymen who have travelled much can bear witness to the deplorable ignorance they discovered in those places unblest by the labours of a Schoolmaster, and they can relate many ludicrous anecdotes connected with their ministrations amongst these people, arising from their ignorance of all proper conduct as Church members. By comparing our Schools with the village Schools of Canada, of the same size, I believe that ours do not suffer by the comparison. Our teachers are not engaged for short sessions, and have not to board from house to house.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

HON. ROBERT CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

FINANCIAL RETURN

OF

ELEMENTARY BOARDS.

Financial Return of Elementary Boards,

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.			Expended in Building or Repairing School-houses.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Moreton's Harbor	227	5	0				517	1	7	388	15	0	92	12	8
2	Twillingate	208	18	4				134	17	1	155	0	0	38	2	6
3	Fogo	213	16		288	4	3	189	2	10	201	10	0	56	6	4
4	Bonavista North	221	8	4				192	11	3	140	0	0	37	5	0
5	Bonavista West															
6	Bonavista South	164	3	4							105	0	0	12	0	0
7	Trinity Bay East	107	6	8				7	16	4	85	0	0	7	17	0
8	Trinity Bay North	211	16	9				15	18	2	193	9	4	22	8	10
9	Trinity Bay West	161	11	2				4	14	7	165	0	0	3	0	0
10	Trinity Bay South	206	7	9				72	9	4	150	0	0	47	2	11
11	Bay-de-Verds	284	3	0							220	0	0	45	0	0
12	Carbonear	250	10	0	18	3	8	4	8	6	215	0	0	1	8	11
13	Harbor Grace	347	1	0	99	2	6	41	18	8	318	14	3	0	5	0
14	Bay Roberts	269	0	6	30	4	0	87	9	9	197	6	0	35	14	4
15	Brigus	208	6	8				101	0	2	161	10	0	24	17	0
16	St. John's	769	5	8	17	6	8	86	13	5	592	1	10	165	1	5
17	Ferryland	11	10	0				5	3	4	10	0	0			
18	Placentia Bay	102	10	0				5	1	6	98	0	0	0	17	10

for the Year ending 30th June, 1863.

School Rents.			Expended in School requisites.			Fuel.			Amount paid to Secretary of Board.			Incidental.			Deficit.			Balance on hand.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
0	15	0	23	4	1													288	19	10			
			12	0	0							2	12	2				136	0	9			
			5	5	2							6	0	0				224	4	9			
			25	3	0				7	0	0	15	11	0				345	8	8			
13	0	0	10	0	0				5	0	0												
			1	5	6				5	0	0								15	19	7		
			3	3	9	8	13	0															
																		1	14	3			
			25	18	3				5	0	0	0	5	1					52	3	10		
			20	0	0														0	17	0		
13	0	0	2	13	4				11	10	0	15	0	0					14	9	8		
18	0	0	32	10	0				7	10	0								111	2	11		
			6	11	6															147	2	5	
28	0	0	5	9	6				6	6	0									83	4	4	
25	11	6	29	16	4	27	0	9	15	0	0	10	6	4						8	7	7	
1	10	0																					
			1	15	0																6	18	8

Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.

1. This return is for 1862, which was wanting last year. It is useful to shew how their large balance is being diminished. I have received no return for this year.*
2. Correct and satisfactory.
3. A full and most satisfactory statement has been received. The balance has been increased £2 3s. by the receipts for books sold.
4. This return must be very incorrect ; it shows an expenditure for the year about equal to the grant, and yet the balance is given as £152 over that of last year ;—something requires explanation. Also, the proportion of the £300 is not accounted for.
5. No return received.
6. This return is for 1862, which was not furnished last year. There is no balance given, but the expenditure is £19 3s. 4d. less than the income.
7. Correct account, in full, received.
8. Correct.
9. Correct. The following note is made by the Chairman : “ We have reduced our Teachers' salaries for next year, so as to bring our expenditure within our income.”
10. Correct. The balance on hand has been increased £1 13s. 9d. by books sold.
11. This return is not as full and particular as is required. The £20 set down for School requisites includes the cost of some School repairs. The balance shewn on last year's return, £6, does not appear to be accounted for in this. It will be perceived that no charge is made for Secretary, although there are 8 Schools in the district.
12. Nearly correct. I have again to remark upon the impropriety of granting £15 to the Wesleyan School in Carbonear, whilst

* It has come to hand since the table was made up.

Inspector's Remarks upon Table of Financial Returns.

the Board Schools are so destitute of School books and apparatus; especially as this district contributes £50 stg. to the Wesleyan School.

13. Correct. Of the amount set down in the column headed "paid" in Teachers' salaries, £286 is paid to the regular Teachers, £5 each to three female Teachers engaged in their Schools, £7 10s. to Mr. Lampin, private Teacher, and £10 4s. 3d. in bonuses.
14. Correct and satisfactory.
15. Correct and satisfactory, excepting the large sum paid as rents.
16. Correct and satisfactory.
- 17.
18. Correct.
- 19.
- 20.
21. Correct.
22. The proportion of the £300 distributed among the P. Boards is not included, I perceive, in the ordinary appropriation; nor is the £50 stg. Commercial grant included in this return, which I have understood the Elementary Board has permission to expend.

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Shoe Cove	1857	Frederick Frecker	40	0	0			
2	Little Bay Islands	1860	Frederick Stowe	40	0	0			
3	Ward's Harbour	1862	Andrew Pearce, Jr.	50	0	0			
4	Leading Tackles	1860	Simon Ward	40	0	0			
5	Exploits Burnt Island	1835	Andrew Pearce, Sen.	50	0	0	2	19	9
6	Western Head	1862	Abram Barnes	50	0	0			
7	Moreton's Harbour	1842	John Martin	50	0	0			
8	Tizzard's Harbour	1842	George O. Avery	50	0	0	0	19	6
9	Twillingate	1847	John Moss	50	0	0	4	0	0
10	Herring Neck (East)	1854	Andrew Miles	50	0	0	1	2	6
11	Herring Neck (West)	1856	James Pride	50	0	0	2	3	0
12	Change Islands	1856	John Jeanes	46	3	0	4	0	0
13	Fogo	1857	Martin Stone	69	4	0	6	0	0
14	Barr'd Island Harbour	1858	Isaac Haggett	46	3	0	2	17	0
15	Cat Harbour	1861	Moses Davis	40	0	0			
16	Cape Freels	1844	Thomas F. Parker	37	10	0	2	15	0

operation during the Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Average attendance.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three, or beyond.
6	17	15	32	13	13	6	28		10	12	10							
6			35															
4			52															
6			28															
4	27	15	42	16	24	2	20	233	17	11	14	10	8	9	3	1		
4			35															
4			40															
4	27	26	53	24	19	10	30		28	19	6	18		7				
2	66	36	102	31	46	25	55	260	38	26	38	35	27	28	18	6	4	1
2	8	17	25	14	11		17	213	7	12	6	6	2	4	2			
2	12	11	23	12	11		23	223	7	4	12	7	6	6				
4	31	34	65	22	36	7	38	220	11	13	41	12	24	7	6	10	8	
4	30	15	45	3	25	17	40	265	5	25	15	11	23	12	7	9		
	13	19	32	12	20		25		10	14	8	6	4	3	2			
	16	20	36	8	23	5			19	12	5							
	22	23	45	12	19	14	22	227	7	10	28	25	20	10	10	6	10	8

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17	Pinchard's Island	1844	John Hann	35	0	0	4	9	6
18	Gooseberry Islands	1846	Charles Harris	35	0	0	5	0	0
19	Flat Island		Vacant						
20	Open Hall		No return received						
21	Tickle Cove		" "						
22	Keels		" "						
23	King's Cove		" "						
24	Newman's Cove		" "						
25	Bonavista (Canaille)		" "						
26	Bonavista (Central)		" "						
27	Bonavista (Bayly's C.)		" "						
28	Bird Island Cove	1853	William Minty	25	0	0	1	13	0
29	Little Catalina	1855	John Way	25	0	0	1	4	6
30	Great Catalina		Mr. and Miss Netten	35	0	0	2	14	9
31	Salmon Cove	1862	Jacob Pitcher	34	12	3			
32	Trinity (North Side)	1848	John Stewart	34	12	3	3	16	10

operation during Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Average attendance.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three, or beyond.
6	37	28	65	27	33	5	35	235	29	12	37	23	14	6	3			6	6
6	27	26	53	6	34	13	43	208	9	7	37	37		37					
6	16	25	41	6	28	7	30	218	3	16	22	9							
6	24	16	40	5	19	5	26	210	16	11	13	11	6	5	2				
6	49	29	78	14	41	23	35	192	37	19	22	39	24	47	4			6	
6	15	32	47	7	22	18	40	276	10	22	15	24	15	4					
6	32	28	60	14	36	10	55	208	12	18	30	12	18	14	10			8	

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
33	Trouty	1843	John Gover	34	12	3	0	12	0
34	New Bonaventure	1857	George Field	34	12	3	2	10	7
35	British Harbour	1854	Thomas Gawler	30	0	0	0	15	7
36	Ireland's Eye	1854	William Watton	25	0	0	1	2	2
37	Heart's Ease								
38	Chance Cove								
39	New Harbour		Moses Parsons	40	0	0	3	10	6
40	Heart's Delight		James Lever	40	0	0	2	7	10
41	New Perlican		Wm. Swansborough	40	0	0	3	0	0
42	Scilly Cove	1843	Henry Lind	36	0	0			
43	Hant's Harbour	1839	John Husson	36	0	0	5	18	9
44	Seal Cove	1853	Robert Belben	36	0	0	2	6	3
45	Grate's Cove	1840	Robert Janes	36	0	0	3	16	6
46	Bay-de-Verds		Elias Piccot	35	0	0			
47	Island Cove		Joseph Mahey	35	0	0	5	12	0
48	Burnt Point		John Curtis	15	0	0			

operation during Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Average attendance.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three, or beyond.
6	10	14	24	7	17	22	229	6	8	10	8	4	9	1				
6	12	13	25	5	15	5	24	179	4	2	19	5	13	4	2	13		
6	17	7	24	4	20	24	230	5	7	12	7	7	7	5	2			
6	12	6	18	6	11	1	16	216	1	6	11	3	7	2	4	5		
			42															
			23															
6	22	12	34	4	18	12	19	217	8	11	15	14	15	17	8	1		
			32	12	44	22	20	234	198	21	10	13	21	13	10			
4	36	34	70	31	38	1	45	190	20	26	34	20	12	14	4	7		
9	41	60	101	33	42	26	70	207	19	17	65	23	38	45	15	6	3	3
6	41	33	74	6	66	2	60	212	19	24	31	20	17	10	4	6		
6	22	18	40	13	24	3	29	210	12	16	12	12	14	3	5	4		
6	40	50	90	20	36	34	43	216	27	20	43	43	47	20	8			
6	31	27	58						30	19		24	4	12				
6	56	56	112	30	51	31	87	211	42	35	35	46	16	27	1			
6	11	5	16						16									

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
49	Northern Bay		John Curtis	25	0	0			
50	Ochre Pit Cove		Philip Goudy	35	0	0	2	5	0
51	Western Bay		William Loder	25	0	0			
52	Adam's Cove		John C. Moors	35	0	0	3	15	8
53	Spout Cove		Mrs. Howell	10	0	0			
54	Perry's Cove	1843	John Swain	35	0	0			
55	Otterbury	1846	Joseph Jetson	30	0	0			
56	Freshwater		Joseph Parsons	50	0	0	1	11	9
57	Carboncar (West)	1853	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	3	11	14
58	Carboncar (South)		George Apsey	50	0	0	3	6	7
59	Mosquito	1843	William Simmonds	50	0	0	1	5	0
60	Bears Cove	1843	Sarah A. Comer	36	0	0	4	10	6
61	Harbor Grace	1848	James Godden	50	0	0	7	5	0
62	Harbor Grace (South)	1843	William Webber	50	0	0	3	13	0
63	Bryant's Cove	1843	Thomas Stephenson	50	0	0			
64	Upper Island Cove	1856	William Martin	50	0	0	4	10	3

operation during Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
6	10	10	20							2	9	9	8	2			1	
6	23	19	42	20	11	11	30	250		10	32	28	5		2	7	7	
6	14	15	29				25											
6	43	20	63	6	49	8	39	216	19	20	24	14	12	12	10	5	1	4
			10															
6	14	17	31	7	20	4	28	210	7	16	8	12	8	6	4	2		
6	20	17	37	16	20	1	24	212	13	14	10	7	2	2				
6	45	58	103	22	62	19	78	214	21	40	42	12	30	12	11	19		
3	74	59	133	28	63	42	50	170	45	35	53	73	60	22	14	7	9	12
4	41	45	86	5	47	34	55	219	28	26	32	24	13	12	8	8		
3	16	17	33	9	19	5	27	229	7	12	14	9	12	8	2	2		
5	21	19	40	19	17	4	36	231	12	16	12	14	9	17	4			
5	56	36	92	27	50	15	76	215	28	26	38	17	31	21	12	14		
6	35	28	63	28	24	11	30	235	18	24	21	25	19	33	7	4		
3	22	19	41		38	3	30	246	19	3	19	10	11	5	3	2		
3	50	45	95	23	60	12	60	230	3	18	72	7	32	8	14	8	1	

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
65	Bay Roberts (West)	1853	John Beasant	46	3	0	7	18	0
66	Bay Roberts (East)	1861	Eliza Pack	30	0	0	3	2	6
67	Coley's Point	1843	William H. Bursell	46	3	0	11	6	0
68	Hibb's Hole	1855	Selina Killigrew	30	0	0	0	13	10
69	The Dock	1853	D. Lacy	45	0	0	1	10	2
70	Clark's Beach	1859	Alexander Serrick	50	0	0	4	0	0
71	Burnt Head	1844	William Smith	50	0	0	3	10	0
72	Bull Cove	1844	Thomas Youden	50	0	0	1	0	0
73	Upper Gulley	1852	Charles Coates	45	0	0			
74	Middle Bight	1848	Richard Parmiter	55	0	0	3	0	0
75	Long Pond	1851	Robert Reader	45	0	0	3	1	6
76	Belle Isle	1841	Mrs. E. Walters	40	0	0			
77	Topsail	1844	James Allen	50	0	0	3	13	0
78	Broad Cove		Mrs. Holden	45	0	0	1	0	0
79	Balline								
80	Torbay	1862	James Woods	36	0	0	1	2	6

operation during Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.		No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.		Over 12 years.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three, or beyond.
4	38	40	78	20	56	254	223	21	24	33	16	30	12	9	5			
4	42	33	75	25	46	438	220	26	23	26	19	17	15	4	3	2	2	
4	53	37	90	20	66	461	236	17	20	53	33	21	18	16	3			
4	13	21	34	7	17	1028		7	2	25	15	10	14	6	1			
4	45	39	84	23	56	540		35	18	30	15	10	7	5	2			
8	24	27	51	19	17	1540												
3	20	18	38	10	15	1325												
6	22	15	37	13	19	523	233	12	12	13	3	7	2	5				
4	24	16	40	9	14	1730	230	5	17	18	3	12	5	4	2			
4	34	38	72	44	18	1042	235	14	20	38	5	18		6	12	7	7	
4	41	50	91	20	56	1562	120	3	31	57	30	25	32	5	5	5	5	
4	20	21	41	14	15	1230	231	6	12	20	10	19	14	8	3	3		
3	24	18	42	8	26	833	219	9	16	17	3	14	6	4	6			
	28	30	58	18	17	2340	269	8	20	30	20	18	10	15	8	12		
5	25	11	36	9	20	726	197	8	7	21	7	13	5	12	2	17		1

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
81	Quidi Vidi	1850	Edward Humphrey	50	0	0	2	16	10
82	St. John's (West end)	1859	Thomas Woods	100	0	0	21	9	3
83	Magotty Cove	1843	Thomas James	60	0	0	6	0	0
84	Freshwater Bay		Thomas Campbell						
85	Brookfield (Rural)	1863	William Pinkham	26	0	0	14	0	0
86	Ferryland	1861	Rev. Robert Temple	Unpaid					
87	Aquaforte	1859	Caroline Winser	10	0	0			
88	Harbor Buffett	1847	Nelson Bailey	33	6	8	8	18	9
89	Spencer's Cove	1847	Thomas Stephens	30	0	0			
90	Woody Island	1848							
91	Arnold's Cove	1862							
92	Rock Harbor	1860	Isabella Hooper						
93	Mortier Bay	1860	Mrs. Hodder						
94	Port au Bras		(Vacant)						
95	Path End	1859	Miss Gaulton	20	0	0	1	18	0
96	Burin Bay	1859	Miss Darby						

operation during Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Average attendance.	Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.				Rule of Three, or beyond.
4	21	14	35	19	15	1	21	218	15	9	14	8	7	4	2			
4	78	74	152	39	90	23	131	229	16	29	105	30	88	24	30	23	36	36
5	97	49	146				41		56	50	40	100	40	100	2	3		
4	15	12	27	14	10	3	19		8	8	11	10	11	9	2	1	4	4
	10	9	19	4	10	5	15		4	3	12	2	16	8	2	2	2	2
	3	12	15	5	8	2	10		3	4	8	3	12	8	6			
5	26	29	55	6	39	10	30	215	22	10	23	20	20	12	3	4		
	13	7	20	4	12	4	18	87	7	6	7	8	6	7				
	7	7	14	8	4	2	12	87	9	3	2	5	5	2				
	10	15	25	10	11	4	20	87	15	7	3	8	2					
	27	26	53	15	30	8		187	11	23	15	8	11	9	2		5	5

Return of Protestant Elementary Board Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
97	Spoon Cove	1859	Miss Francis Percy						
98	Foot's Cove	1860	(Vacant)						
99	Great Burin	1844	James E. Churchill	27	10	0	8	0	0
100	Shalloway	1860	Mrs. S. Moulton						
101	St. Lawrence	1863	Miss Pike						
102	Lamaline	1861	Miss E. J. Parmiter	25	0	0	2	10	0
103	Fortune		Henry J. Haddon	35	0	0	19	4	10
104	Grand Bank		Cyrus Woods	35	0	0	19	1	11
105	Garnish	1851	(Vacant)						
106	Brunet	1849	George Snelgrove	40	0	0	13	0	0
107	Sagona	1860	Thomas W. Bulley	40	0	0	25	0	0
108	English Harbor		(Vacant)						
109	Harbor Briton	1858	Phebe Chapman	15	0	0			
110	Grole	1857	Henry Shepherd	40	0	0			
111	Hermitage Cove	1859	Miss Emily Mullins	15	0	0	2	6	0
112	Push Through	1850	Henry Camp	25	0	0	2	5	0

operation during Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
3	14	18	32	12	12	8	26	219	8	14	10	6	7	3	2	1	2	
		20	20						9	11		13	9	9				
	19	20	39															
6	60	40	100	66	22	12	85	227	23	22	45	16	32	32	19	4	11	2
6	51	54	105	23	58	24	61	233	23	42	39	7	37	19	4	7	5	5
6	13	15	28	10	13	5		260	6	8	14	12	8	7	3			8
4	23	20	43	20	18	5			9	11	23	12	10	11	2			
6	12	13	25	9	9	7		236	12	6	7	8	7	5	2			
6	15	14	29	9	13	7			12	6	11	17	3	2	5			
6	16	21	37	12	12	13			10	14	13	20	10	9	12			
6	23	11	34	9	14	11			12	9	13	8	2	2	2	1	1	

Return of *Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Commercial*

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Pouch Cove (Episco.)	1855	John J. Vile	30	0	0	8	12	9
2	Cod Roy ditto	1860	Joseph Galpin						
3	St. John's (Presby'tn.)	1855	— Stott				90	0	0
4	Bonavista (Commerc'l)		Appears in Elementary returns	57	13	10			
5	Broad Cove ditto		Alexander McKay	57	13	10	Noreturn.		
6	Brigus ditto	1853	William Green	57	13	10	19	0	8
7	Burin (Wesleyan ditto)		Jonathan Parsons	23	1	6			

Schools in operation during Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		Average attendance.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
4	42	24	66	22	37	7	46	225	20	15	31	29	29	22	13	15	16	2
	21	18	39	6	24	9	29		11	15	13	5	9	7				
	35	10	45	6	23	16	40		4	4	37	3	42	11	20	14	40	30
6	29								2	1	26	3	26	10	12	4	26	26
	26	28	54	1	14	14	21	225										

Return of Wesleyan Society's Day Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Catalina		Miss Snelgrove						
2	Old Perlican	1843	William Christian	51	18	5	15	0	0
3	Black Head		(Vacant)						
4	Carbonear		Rowena Penny	57	13	10	3	5	0
5	Port-de-Grave		J. Brown	35	0	0	2	15	0
6	Cupids		Francis Skeans						
7	Pouch Cove		Joseph Baggs				4	0	0
8	St. John's		Miss E. Nightingale				15	12	11
9	Flat Islands		William Harding						
10	Sound Island	1847	Charles Downs	15	0	0	35	0	0

operation during Year ending 30th June, 1863.

No. of Weeks Vacation.	No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Moun- syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three; or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
6	38	42	80	37	25	18	65	240	9	10	61	25	35	20	18	8		2
4	67	48	115	7	73	35	62	244	38	20	30	12	35	26	7	8	2	1
2	38	27	65	30	19	16	60	248	20	30	15	22	8	4	5	6	2	2
	21	11	32	9	18	5			10	7	15	5	13	9	2	2	2	2
6	30	27	57	13	23	21	40	190	11	11	35	14	25	17	3	10	9	
	5	27	32	5	15	12	29		4	4	24	5	27	11	10	6	14	14
			50															
	23	19	42	11	27	4	35		18	14	10	5	19	11	7			

Return of Pupil Teachers.

Where being Trained.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Boards nominated.	When term of training commenced.	Remarks.
Colonial and Church Society's Central School.	Jane Perchard	Harbor Buffett	Aug. 6th, 1861	
	Isabella Marrett	Trinity (West)	June 24th, 1862	
	Belinda Parmiter	St. John's	Aug. 3rd, 1862	
	Fanny Whitton	Ferryland	Oct. 22nd, 1862	
	Harriet Winter	C. C. Society	June 2nd, 1863	
	Susan Webber	On own account	Nov. 15th, 1862	
	Alexander Pitcher	Burgoe	Oct. 21st, 1861	
	James Haddon	Burgoe	July 1st, 1862	Completed his term and left.
	George Bishop	St. John's	Nov. 10th, 1862	
	Frank Webber	On own account	June 18th, 1863	
Wesleyan Academy.	Louisa Mills	Brigus	Sept., 1860	Left.
	Francis Skeans	Bay-de-Verds	Sept. 30th, 1861	Left and taken a School.
Wesleyan Academy.	Samuel Pelley	Carbonear	Nov. 17th, 1862	
	Matthew Hudson	Bay-de-Verds	Oct. 5th, 1863	
	Bridget Wagg	Burin	Oct. 27th, 1862	Left Oct., 1863.
	Selina Pippy	St. John's	April 8th, 1863	

No. 30.

Report upon the Inspection of Catholic Schools in Newfoundland for the Year 1863.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the instructions which I had the honor to receive for my guidance in the inspection of the Catholic Schools of the Island for the present year, I was directed "to commence at the respective places, North and South, where you left off last year, and proceed to the extreme limits either way." But as the number of Schools I had left unvisited last year would be too limited to occupy my attention for the summer, I visited a large number of the Schools I had visited the previous year—namely, all the Schools in the Districts of Bonavista, Brigus, and Harbor Main—and also a portion of the Schools in each of the following districts,—Trinity, St. John's, Bay Bulls, Ferryland, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear.

I found the Schools I visited this year, with some few exceptions, very fairly attended, and all very much improved in the manner of conducting them. This improvement is partly to be attributed to the better class of Teachers that now have charge of the majority of these Schools; but the fact that these Schools are now so much better supplied with books, stationery, &c. than they were a few years ago, is probably the chief cause of the improvement.

The attendance of pupils to the Schools that were well provided with these requisites, I found to be much more regular, as a general rule, than it was to those that were unprovided or badly provided with them;—and this difference in the attendance of the children will no doubt continue to exist until the cause of it is removed, by having all the Schools supplied; for it is just in proportion to the advantages that the parents see accruing to themselves and children, by the continuous improvement of the latter, that will at all induce them to overcome the pernicious habit they have contracted of keeping those children at home who can be of the smallest service to them, on every pretext that offers. But this continuous improvement can only take place in those Schools where the teacher is provided with the means of classifying his pupils, and then by a proper system of tuition creating an emulation and exciting the ambition of the children in their several classes, which,

when once effected, improvement is sure to follow. On the other hand, if a School be unprovided with those requisites, then, no matter how comfortable or commodious the School accommodation, —no matter what the capabilities of the teacher may be, no such improvemet can possibly take place. And indeed it is anything but pleasureable to visit such a School, where you see a number of children sitting idle and listless, not having anything to occupy their attention from the time they repeat a lesson to the teacher, (who is compelled to hear them singly) until such time as they may be called upon, probably a second time before leaving the School, to go through the farce of saying a lesson they had no means of previously studying.

I need not say more on this subject at present, not only because I have so repeatedly and so fully set forth in my former Reports the necessity of the Schools being provided with books, stationery, &c., but also from the fact that nearly the entire of the Catholic Boards, or rather the Rev. Chairmen of these Boards upon whom the burden of these things chiefly rest, seem now to be fully impressed with the necessity of providing their Schools with these requisites ; and as the Government, by the establishment of the Depot, has secured a constant supply of these necessaries, I trust that when next I may have occasion to refer to this subject I may be enabled to state the gratifying fact of all the Catholic Schools being provided.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARDS.

In last year's Report the neglect of several of the Boards to hold their annual meeting was commented upon ; and as it will be seen that my attention was called to that matter in my letter of instructions, I thought it desirable to send the following Circular to the Chairmen of those Boards that I had reason to believe neglected that duty :—

REV. SIR,—I beg leave to call your attention to the following extract from the instructions furnished me by His Excellency, for my guidance in the inspection of the Catholic Schools for the present year :—

“ There are one or two parts of your Report of last year which require some observations,—and, first, the very general neglect of the Boards to hold any Board meetings whatever in certain dis-

tricts. This is a matter which is not optional on the part of a Chairman, who is himself elective at each annual meeting, to take place on the first Wednesday in July in each and every year, and I am to desire that you will notify every Board that have heretofore neglected this duty, that if this duty be neglected for the future it will be necessary to enforce the penalty referred to in the latter part of the 12th section of the Education Act, which prescribes the time for holding of, and the duties connected with, the annual meeting."

You will please to observe that a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at each annual meeting of the Board is to be forwarded to the Acting Colonial Secretary, and that the financial and School Returns are to be furnished to the Inspector.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. J. KELLY.

It affords me much pleasure indeed to be enabled to state that this year, with two exceptions, the obligation of holding annual meetings was complied with by those Boards, whose previous neglect in this matter had necessitated the observations contained in my last year's Report.

REGISTERS.

This year I had printed one hundred Registers for the use of the Catholic Schools, and I have made the following distribution of them:—

DISTRICTS.	No. COPIES.
St. John's	20
Bay Bulls	6
Ferryland	9
Harbor Main	9
Brigus	7
Harbor Grace	15
Bonavista	6

DISTRICTS.	No. COPIES.
Fogo	3
St. Mary's	3
Great Placentia	4
Little Placentia	3
Placentia West	6
Burin	7
Fortune Bay	2
	100

These Registers are very neatly printed, and from their size will last about four years. They will not only lessen the labour the teacher had previously in keeping a Register, but they will also remove or take away at once all grounds of excuse from those teachers who have repeatedly put in the plea of the difficulty of procuring paper for the purpose of keeping one,—in many instances, I am sure, to screen their own neglect;—but in addition to these advantages they will establish a uniform style of keeping Registers, and as the average attendance for each month is to be made out and set forth agreeably to the instructions accompanying each Register, the Inspector will have an opportunity of seeing the true average attendance for whatever period of time that elapsed since his previous visit.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

I have procured from the President of the College of St. Bonaventure the following return with respect to these Pupil Teachers attending, as well as those who have recently left, the Training School:—

NAMES OF PUPILS.	FROM WHAT DISTRICT SENT.	DATE WHEN ENTERED.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	BRANCHES LEARNING.
William Anthony	14 St. John's (West)	June 9, 1858	Still in College	English, Mathematics and Spanish
William Vetch	20 Harbor Main	May 16, 1860	May 29th, 1862, to teach at Holyrood	
Edward Norris	20 Ferryland	Oct. 11, 1860	Still in College	English and Mathematics
William Harvey	18 St. John's (East)	Dec. 13, 1860	Oct. 17th, 1862, to teach at Belle Isle	
Ed. St. George	16 Port-de-Grave	Nov. 7, 1861	Still in College	Ditto and Spanish
Walter Tarahan	17 Placentia and St. Mary's	March 18, 1862	"	Ditto and French
John Davis	15 St. John's (East)	Jan. 13, 1863	"	English, Mathematics and Spanish
Ed. Kennedy	14 Harbor Main	June 1, 1862	"	Ditto ditto and French
William Hartrey	18 Bonavista	July 1, 1862	"	Ditto ditto ditto
John Garvey	15 Fortune Bay	Jan. 1, 1863	"	English and Mathematics
Daniel Murphy	16 Trinity	Aug. 27, 1863	"	Ditto ditto

From this return it appears that there are five districts from which there are at present no pupil teacher at the Training School, nor have there been any sent from these districts up to this time. These districts are—Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay-de-Verds, Fogo, and Burin. It is to be regretted that no pupils have been sent from these districts to the Training School, as there is thereby so much money voted for the purpose of promoting education lost to the Catholic population of the country;—and more especially is this neglect to be regretted, as I am enabled to bear testimony to the benefits resulting from the Training School, and with confidence can state that some of our best teachers have come from that institution. In fact, it is one of the main elements that we have to depend upon to improve our Schools and make them something like what they ought to be. As a general rule, these young men who have attended the Training School will always be possessed of those requirements that are most likely to ensure a successful discharge of the important duties of a teacher. Not only will their proficiency in the branches necessary to be taught in our Schools be far above that of many of our present teachers, but they will also have had the advantage of seeing the large School at the College conducted with all the modern improvements as to mode of teaching and appliances. From their youth, as well as from the training they have gone through, they can be the more readily moulded into any system of teaching required. And, lastly, they will be desirous of creating a good character for themselves in their new sphere as teachers; and consequently they will be diligent and attentive.

Now, although we have at present many excellent male teachers independent of the supply we have received from the Training School, we have on the other hand but too many from whose tuition very little advantage can possibly accrue to the pupils attending their Schools. I have frequently heard, as an excuse for retaining the services of teachers of this class, the difficulty there will be to supply their place; and it is because I am well aware that this difficulty does exist, that I would wish to see all the Boards availing of the opportunity which the Training School affords them to educate a better class of teachers for their Schools.

VACATIONS.

During the first two or three years of my inspection of the Catholic Schools a large per centage of the teachers then employed were permitted to take as vacation a great portion of the summer, for the purpose of enabling them to prosecute the fishery. The salary paid them not being considered sufficient remuneration for their services, this privilege of a long vacation was very generally permitted by the Boards;—and as the months of July and August were those availed of by the teachers, and as it was during this portion of the summer that the greatest part of my work was performed, it frequently happened that after having travelled a considerable distance to visit a School, I found it closed from the above cause; so that the very Schools probably that required most the supervision of the Inspector were thus completely closed to his visits.

However, that state of things is now very much changed for the better, as the number of teachers who are now permitted to take this long vacation is very limited. The principal cause that has operated to effect this improvement has been the substitution of females in the place of male teachers in a great number of the Schools. In my very first report I strongly recommended the employment of female teachers, especially in districts where the subdivision of the School grant into a number of small sums, to meet the educational requirements of each locality, rendered it impossible to procure the services of male teachers for such small salaries, without giving them at the same time the privilege of closing the School for so great a portion of the summer as would destroy the efficiency of the Schools altogether.

At that time that I have referred to there were but 14 females employed as teachers, and there are now thirty-five;—the increase of 21 being, with a few exceptions, composed of trained teachers. The employment of a better class of male teachers, especially of these young men from the Training School, has also helped to lessen the number of that class of teachers who looked upon the permission to fish during the summer as a necessary supplement to their salaries.

Notwithstanding these improvements to which I have just referred, a further improvement is very much needed in the matter of

vacations. There is not one district where the vacations given during the mid-summer in the Catholic Schools are of a uniform length; they generally range from one to five or six weeks, and in a few instances to seven or eight weeks. The time for taking this vacation also is in too many instances left to the teacher's selection, and consequently there is as great a departure from uniformity on this latter point as there is in the former.

This is a matter, however, that can be so easily settled by the Boards at their next annual meeting, that I may now safely leave it in their hands, merely suggesting that the month of July appears to me to be the most suitable as to the period of the summer when vacation should take place in all these Schools, and that one month be the maximum length to which such vacation should extend.

SCHOOL ERECTIONS.

A very large amount of work has been done in the matter of building and repairing School-houses during the past year. Four very superior School-houses have been erected, thoroughly finished, and provided with the necessary amount of School furniture. One of these has been erected in St. John's, two in the district of Harbor Main, and one in the district of Brigus. In addition to these, a School-house has been erected at Lamaline, in the district of Burin; one at Witless Bay, in the district of Bay Bulls, and one at Redcliff Island, in the district of Bonavista. These three School-houses were not completely finished at the time I visited these districts. Since I visited the district of Bonavista, I received a communication from the Rev. M Scanlan, in which he states that he was then building two additional School-houses, one of which was nearly completed; and that he intended to erect two others during the ensuing winter.

The Board at St. Mary's have taken steps to build two School-houses at Salmonier, and I have much pleasure in being able to state that action has already been taken to carry out my suggestions with respect to the erection of School-houses at Joe Batt's Arm and Fortune Harbor, in the district of Fogo. In the district of Ferryland, also, I see, from the minutes of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Board, that they intend to follow the advice I tendered to them in my last Report—namely, to suspend for some time a few of their small Schools for the pur-

pose of creating funds to make those improvements in their School-houses that I have pointed out as most necessary.

Three of the School-houses in the district of Placentia West have been repaired at an expense, the Rev. Chairman informed me, of £52.

And, finally, all the School-houses in the district of Bay-verd have been put in a good state of repair. There have been some minor repairs also made, which I have not included in this enumeration.

It gives me much pleasure, as the Catholic Inspector of Schools, to be able, after the large amount of work done for the last four or five years in erecting and repairing School-houses, to point to the continued exertions that the Catholic Boards are making to provide the children in their several districts with comfortable School-houses.

I intended to have given some statistics relative to the Convent Schools, but I regret to state that I am unable to do so, not having received the returns I applied for from these institutions, with the exception of three, St. John's, Harbor Maine, and Brigus Convents. Having, however, during the past two years, visited nearly all the Convent Schools in the Island, I am in a position to state that the ability and attention with which these Schools are conducted are deserving of the highest praise; and I am happy in being able to add, that the great benefits these schools are capable of conferring, seem to be thoroughly appreciated, from the large number I have always found attending these Schools.

As I gave in last year's Report a statistical statement of the Schools, I do not deem it necessary to follow a similar course this year; and indeed so little alteration can possibly take place in the matter of statistics in one year, that a repetition of nearly the same figures every year in my Report would only tend unnecessarily to swell its bulk and cause a profitless expense in its printing. Any alteration, however, that has taken place in this matter in any of the districts of sufficient importance will be given in its proper place.

With these remarks I beg leave respectfully to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

DISTRICTS OF BONAVIDA AND TRINITY.

There were but four Schools in operation in these two districts at the time I visited them the past summer—namely, at Bonavista, King's Cove, Broad Cove, and Trinity. The Bonavista School I found in charge of a young man who is a very competent teacher, and one who from his training in one of the neighbouring colonies for the office, makes him a very desirable addition to our list of trained teachers. The Schools at King's Cove, Trinity and Broad Cove, continue to be conducted with a fair amount of progress by the pupils attending. The two former I found well attended, the latter was not; but this I am satisfied was caused by the want of School accommodation in that locality.

When I visited these districts the past summer the School-house at Red-cliff Island was in course of completion, but it was the only School erection then in hands; but I received a communication since that time from the Chairman, the Rev. M. Scanlan, of the most gratifying character. He states that at the date of his letter, the 24th November, a School was in operation at Red-cliff Island, and one also at Plate Cove. He further states that he had erected the frame of a large School-house at Sancerroix, which would be rough-boarded a few days after the date of his letter; and that he had also contracted to have a School-house built at Burin Island, which the contractors had agreed to have finished in the spring. The Ragged-Harbor School-house was found on examination to be in such a dilapidated state that he had it taken down and re-built, and it was then, he states, completed. And, finally, that during the winter he intended to erect a School house at King's Cove. Another gratifying circumstance was communicated by the Rev. gentleman—namely, that he convened a meeting of the Education Board at King's Cove, and also at Trinity, and had duly notified the Government of the same.

I purchased a supply of books for the Schools of these two districts, by request of the Rev. Chairman, at the Catholic Depot, to the amount of five pounds currency.

HARBOR GRACE, CARBONEAR, AND BAY-DE-VERD DISTRICTS.

The seven Schools in the Harbor Grace district were all in operation during the past year. I visited four of these Schools,

and found them in fair order, though not so well attended as I would wish to see them. But the attendance of children during the summer months to the Schools in this district is very considerably lessened by the number of families who annually go from this district to the Labrador to prosecute the fishery there. The same may be said with respect to the Schools in the districts of Carbonear and Brigus, but more especially to the former district. During the winter months the attendance of pupils to these Schools as shown by the registers, is very good. The schools I visited were those at Spaniard's Bay, Riverhead of Harbor Grace, St. Patrick's and Mosquito. The remarks I made in last year's Report, with respect to these four Schools, might be repeated here,—two of them are very well conducted,—these are the St. Patrick's and River-head Schools, and the other two are fairly so. These four Schools are fairly supplied with books, with the exception of spelling books—and these, the Secretary of the Board informed me, were about being supplied to them. Some very necessary improvements in the matter of out-offices for the use of children were in course of erection at the Spaniard's Bay School, on the day I visited it. By the returns furnished me by the teachers of the Schools in this district, I find that the Catholic Schools have been attended the last year by about thirty Protestant children,—the majority of these were attending the Upper Island Cove School.

The returns show very little alteration in the Statistics of the Schools,—a decrease of seven on the number on the books, and twenty-nine on the average attendance, as compared with last year, being the only alteration as to attendance in this district. The only alteration in the classes of any consequence being a decrease in the number learning English grammar and geography of twenty-seven.

The three Schools in the district of Carbonear were in operation the past year. The principal one of these, conducted by Mr. MacKey, I found very poorly attended. The teacher stated that the attendance on the day of my visit was unusually small, much below the average for the summer. This I believe to be true, although Mr. MacKey had no register to produce to corroborate his statement. I am also compelled to make some remarks with respect to the School-return furnished me from this School.

I find the number of children stated to be learning the rule of three, and rules farther advanced, to be 34. This is not only so considerably in excess of the number stated to be learning these rules on my visit to the School, but it is also entirely disproportioned to the number of cyphering books the teacher was able to produce for my inspection (three), as to create some doubts in my mind of its truthfulness. The old hackneyed excuse, that the children take away their writing and cyphering books whenever they were about absenting themselves from the School for any lengthened period, I was never disposed to place much faith in, nor am I now; for I know that any teacher who wished, could always keep sufficient evidence of the progress of his absent pupils in writing and cyphering, if he thought proper. And indeed one would fancy his ambition would prompt him to do so, unless he thought that the contrary course would give him a greater latitude as to the number he might be disposed to put down in his annual return, as learning these branches.

I have thought it necessary to enter on this subject at this length, because, although the majority of the teachers have complied *with my repeated requests on this subject*, there are yet some who, like Mr. Mackey, have thought proper to disregard it. I have now only to leave the matter in the hands of the Rev. Chairmen of the several Boards, trusting they will see the necessity of enforcing on all their teachers the practice of keeping both the writing and cyphering books of their pupils in the School during the temporary absence of the children for the summer;—and the slightest consideration of this subject must convince any one of the great necessity of having this regulation strictly carried out; for it is only by having an opportunity of examining those books, on his annual visitation, that the Inspector will be enabled to make up for the difficulty he at present labors under—namely, his being unable to see and examine a large number of the children attending School, in consequence of their being withdrawn from School during the very portion of the year that his visits are made in.

I did not visit the Schools in the district of Bay-de-Verd, but was informed by the Secretary to the Harbor Grace Board that all the Schools in this district, with the exception of the Low Point School, were in operation. A person has been employed

to take charge of the Bay-de-Verd School for the winter. All the School-houses, he also states, are in a good state of repair. A School has been established at Heart's Desire, and it is the intention of the Board to build a School-house there next spring.

I omitted to mention that there is a private School for females established at the River-head of Harbour Grace, and the Board have very judiciously appropriated a small sum to be given to the teacher of this School, to enable her to sustain it. This is in addition to the School conducted by Miss Kelly, in the same neighbourhood, which is entirely supported from the funds of the Board.

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

All the Schools in this district were in operation the past year. The attendance of pupils to these Schools was very good the past summer, notwithstanding they are affected, as I have already stated, during that portion of the year, in the same manner as those in the districts of Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

The School in Bay Roberts is now held in the splendid School-house erected there the past year.

There have been certainly some very fine School-houses built during the past few years by the Catholic Boards, but this is unquestionably one of the best yet erected. The School-room is large and lofty, the teacher's apartments, which are very comfortable, being at the end of the building, gives the whole height of the house to the School-room. The School room is also provided with the necessary amount of School furniture, including a very fine stove; and water-closets are also attached for the use of the children. All these, taken in connection with the very superior style of the building itself, warrants me in placing it in the foremost rank of our School erections.

The School is well conducted by its present teacher, who has faithfully carried out my instructions with respect to the mode of tuition to be followed. There were 45 present on the day I visited the School. Northern-Gut School continues to be well and successfully conducted by Mr. Kenny; 40 pupils were in attendance on the day of my visit. Cupids' School is now, and has been for the past 3 months, in charge of a Miss Power, the former teacher having been very properly dismissed by the Board, both

for incompetency and neglect. Having on previous occasions being compelled to give an unfavourable report of this School, from the manner in which it was conducted by the late teacher, it gives me now much pleasure in being able to state that the School is improving under the tuition of its present teacher, and I have no doubt will continue to progress under her management.

The School at Brigus continues to be held in the Vestry of the Chapel, as the funds of the Board have been completely exhausted by the erection of the Bay Roberts School-house. But as I have stated in last year's Report, it will answer for the present, being warm, though it lacks the very necessary requisite of sufficient accommodation.

The School continues in the charge of Mr. Power, whose successful management of it is deserving of the highest praise. This School is certainly one of our best Schools. Though the teacher of the Turk's Gut School is not as suitable a person as one would wish, he has certainly the merit of being attentive and willing to do his best; and the attendance of pupils to his School during the summer, as shown by a well kept register, was very fair; yet I believe his services are retained only until such time as a competent person can be secured. There is no alteration in the Colliers' School from the Report given of it last year. It is going on as well as can be expected under its present unfavourable position, and to which I referred in my last Report.

There is but a very slight increase in the number of pupils on the books, as well as on the average attendance in this district,—not being more than 27 on these two items. But the increase in the classics is very considerable, being in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, fully 60 per cent. of an increase in the numbers learning those branches over last year.

In four of the localities in this district, where Schools are in operation, Night Schools have been established this winter. The number attending these Schools is 101—namely, at Brigus 18, Cupids 30, Northern Gut 30, and Bay Roberts 23. This is a most gratifying fact to have to record, and as it shows a creditable desire on the part of those persons attending, to make up in this way for neglected opportunities in past years, and as no doubt this feeling must exist to a more or less extent in all the districts, the

Catholic Boards of Education should, as far as they possibly could, foster and promote the establishment of these Night Schools in their districts.

I purchased books for the Schools of this district at the request of the Rev. Chairman.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

The two School-houses, which in last year's Report I stated the Board of this District intended building at the North and South side of Holyrood, are now erected. These two School-houses are very fine buildings, and are very well finished. They are, though something in the same style of the other School-houses previously erected in this district, much superior to them. They are also supplied with School furniture, such as desks, &c. These two Schools were not in operation when I visited this district the past summer, but they are so now and have been since the latter part of November, under the management of two trained female teachers. I visited all the other Schools in this district, and found them, with the exception of Chapel Cove, fairly conducted. The Holyrood and Salmon Cove Schools, conducted by Messrs. Vetch and Walsh, being decidedly the best and the only Schools in this district in which the system of teaching that I endeavoured to establish the previous year is thoroughly carried out. The Cat's Cove School-room being much too small to accommodate the very large number of children who attend it, especially in summer, it would be desirable to let the entire of the ground floor form the School-room. This no doubt will be done as soon as the funds necessary to make the addition to the School-house for the teacher's accommodation, which the above alteration would necessitate.

I found the six Schools that I visited in this district attended, on the day of my visit, by 394 pupils, giving an average of 65 for each School. I have been supplied with School returns from only three Schools—namely, Cat's Cove, Bacon Cove, and Salmon Cove—and these returns give an average attendance of 52 pupils for each of these three Schools. This is a shade below last year's attendance, but they still continue, nevertheless, to be by far the best attended Schools in this Island.

The Chairman, the Very Rev. K. Walsh, commissioned me to draw his portion of the £100, and he supplemented the amount

by the addition of £6, with instructions to purchase those books I thought the Schools under his charge most required. This commission I executed, and had the books forwarded to the Rev. Gentleman.

DISTRICTS OF BAY BULLS AND FERRYLAND.

The six Schools in the district of Bay Bulls were in operation the past year. I visited three of these Schools in the early part of the summer, but found no alteration to have taken place since my visit the previous year of sufficient importance to necessitate any lengthened remarks on the present occasion. The Witless Bay School continues to be fairly conducted, and a moderate degree of progress was made by the pupils since my previous visit, but I am compelled to state, however, that the instructions given to the teacher on a former visit, as to the mode of teaching by classes, was not carried out. There were 30 children present on the day I visited the School, and the register showed a fair attendance for the past year.

The Mobile and Toad's Cove Schools continued to be conducted by the two female teachers, who had charge of them on my former visit, and who I believe discharge their duties faithfully.

Both of these Schools require more School furniture than they at present possess, and they also need a more liberal supply of books and stationery to enable the teachers of them to carry their exertions to a more successful issue than was apparent on my visiting these Schools.

The frame of a large School-house has been erected at Witless Bay, and was rough-boarded at the time I visited the locality. I have since then been informed by the Rev. Chairman that he has purchased sufficient materials to complete the building, which he promises to have done before my next visit to the district.

I visited three of the Schools in the district of Ferryland. The Brigus School appeared to be conducted by the teacher, Miss Doyle, with her usual care and attention.

The Cape Broyle School was closed on the day I visited it, and which I believe to be not a very unusual occurrence with respect to this School. The Chairman, the Rev. J. Murphy, informed me that he had made an arrangement with the teacher by which he was

bound to resign his position the latter part of the summer, and I find from the minutes of the proceedings at a meeting of the Board held in November last, that this resignation has taken place. I trust the Board will be more successful in their next selection of a teacher to conduct this School.

The Commercial School at Ferryland continues under the management of Mr. Flannery, in whose success, as a teacher, I continue to have every confidence, although I am bound to state that I was disappointed at finding that my instructions were not followed with respect to the mode of tuition I would wish to see established in his School.

There was no move made to effect any of the improvements I suggested in my last Report relative to the School-houses in this district up to the time of my visit, but the Chairman promised me that he would have them carried out, especially those required on the Cape Broyle and Brigus School-houses; and that if necessary he would suspend some of the small Schools for the purpose of creating funds to enable him to make these improvements. I find from the minutes of the Board meeting before referred to that this suspension has taken place with respect to two Schools:

The School books which I had forwarded some time before my visit to the Rev. Chairman, I found were not distributed to the Schools.

I notified the Rev. Chairmen of both these districts to draw their share of the £100 for the present year, for the purchase of books, &c., which I presume they have done, and which with the supply I sent them the early part of the summer ought to enable them to supply their more important Schools at least with a liberal amount of those requisites.

I have received from the Secretary of the Board of Education for St. Mary's, along with the usual financial return for that district, and also for the district of Trepassy, the minutes of the proceedings of both these Boards at their last annual meeting. From these I find that the three Schools in the district of Trepassy were in operation,—one at Trepassy, the teacher of which receives £27; and two smaller Schools, the teachers of which re-

ceive each £6 a-year. One of these Schools is held at Portugal Cove and the other at St. Shotts.

The returns from the St. Mary's Board show, that after paying the salaries of the teachers and expending £6 4s. in the purchase of books and stationery, a balance of £41 19s. 4d. remained on the hands of the Chairman; and I was pleased to perceive that in the appropriations for the ensuing year a sum of £34 was voted towards erecting two School-houses at Salmonier Arm. It will be seen from the following extract of the minutes of the proceedings at the Board meeting that this was done in consequence of my remarks in last year's Report of the very great want of School-houses in that locality :

“The Board beg respectfully to point out that they have taken the Inspector, Mr. Kelly's, suggestions into view, and have discontinued the School at Salmonier for the past six months, so as to enable the Board to erect two School-houses, one at the North and the other at the South side of Salmonier Arm.”

I have much pleasure in recording these particulars of the proceedings of the Board of Education at St. Mary's, for although I have differed with the members of that Board, with respect to what I considered a misappropriation of their School grant in sustaining too large a number of small Schools, I have always had reason to be pleased with the punctual manner with which that Board held their annual meeting, as well as for the courteous manner with which I was made acquainted with their proceedings.

There has no change taken place in the Schools of the district of Great Placentia since my last Report. The only change that has taken place in the Little Placentia district is that the Fox Harbor School is now conducted by a female teacher, and I presume very much to the advantage of the School, as the late teacher was only retained from motives of charity, notwithstanding his unfitness for his position. There has been no School-house erected at Fox-Harbor as yet,—the other two localities where Schools are held are provided with School houses, namely—Little Placentia and Red Island.

I have received a communication from the Chairman of the district of Placentia West, the Rev. James Walsh, in which he states that the only change that has taken place in the Schools in his dis-

district since my former visit, is that a School was in operation in Isle of Valen during four months of the summer. The Schools in the other localities are conducted by the same teachers as stated in my last report—namely, Paradise, Presque, and Merasheen, conducted by female teachers at a salary of £25 each—and St. Kyran's, conducted by Master Sullivan, at a salary of £30. The Chairman also informs me that he expended in repairing three of his School-houses a sum of £52.

I have not received either financial or School returns from the district of Burin, but this is owing to the continued illness of the Chairman, the Rev. J. Cullen, who has always been most punctual in furnishing me with these returns. The Lamaline School has been re-opened under the management of a trained female teacher. A School-house has been erected there, but was not completed on my visit to it. There were 42 on the register, and the average attendance was 26. This is indeed a great improvement from the miserable attendance I found on my previous visits to this School.

On my visiting the district of Fortune Bay, I found the School at Harbor Briton re-opened and conducted by Miss Hearn, who had charge of this School on my first visit to the district. There are but 12 pupils on the register, all of whom attend very regularly. There were 11 in School on the day I visited it. Miss Hearn is very attentive and painstaking in the tuition of her pupils.

The School at Great Jervois has a daily attendance of about 20, and is well conducted. Both these localities have comfortable School accommodation. I drew the portion of the £100 which this district is entitled to, and having purchased the books I deemed most requisite for these Schools, I forwarded them to the Rev. R. Brennan, the resident Clergyman.

I visited only a few of the Schools in the St. John's district. The School on the Topsail Road has been put in operation under the management of Miss Walsh. There were but 10 pupils present, and 23 on the register on the day I visited the School, (17th July). The teacher stated that 10 was about an average attendance, but I find from the School return furnished me that the attendance must have improved since then, as there are 27 stated to be on

the register, with an average attendance of 18 pupils. This School-house is a very fine building. The School-room is provided with desks, forms, and a stove, and is in every respect a comfortable School-room. The accommodation for the teacher's residence is also comfortable and commodious.

I also visited the School lately established at Maggoty Cove, St. John's, and conducted by ladies from the Convent of Mercy. The School-house is a very superior one, and the School-room, which is large and lofty and capable of accommodating a very large number of children, is provided with the necessary amount of School furniture. I was kindly furnished by one of the ladies attending the School with the following return :—No. on the books 187 ; daily average attendance from 120 to 130. Reading 60, and about 50 writing and learning arithmetic.

The establishment of this School is calculated to confer the greatest benefit that could possibly be bestowed on the female Catholic children of this populous locality, as it brings within their reach all the advantages of Conventual education and training.

I visited the Orphan Asylum and River head Schools, and found a fair attendance in both. Some repairs have been made to the School-room at River-head, and which have improved the room very much. The Topsail School, though not belonging to this district, I may state here that I visited it and found 12 pupils in attendance, 21 being the number on the register. None of these, the teacher stated, were writing or learning arithmetic.

This year I have been furnished with returns from 22 Schools in this district, from which it appears that there is an increase of the number of pupils on the books since last year of 486, and on the average attendance 46, with a proportional improvement in the classes.

The following special report was furnished to the Government at their request, shortly after my visit to the district of Fogo :—

BRIGUS, September 28th, 1863.

SIR, —

I beg leave to submit, for the information of His Excellency, the following Report upon my inspection of the Catholic Schools

in the district of Fogo the present summer, together with other matters connected with education in that district.

In my instructions for the present year my attention has been especially called to the state of education in the district of Fogo, and I have been furnished with copies of two petitions, one each from the inhabitants of Tilton Harbor and Fortune Harbor, addressed to the House of Assembly, complaining of there being no School in either of these localities for the past five years. I have also been furnished with a copy of a "notice of motion" given by Mr. Whiteway, as well as copies of other documents connected with the proceedings taken in this matter;—all of which I beg leave to enclose. I have been informed by Mr. Stuart, Clerk of the House of Assembly, that no address passed the House relative to this matter.

In the petition from Tilton Harbor it is stated, "that since January, 1858, there has been no Schoolmaster at Tilton Harbor." This is not correct, as a School was in operation when I visited that harbor in the summer of 1858. The School was closed that fall, since which period there has been no School until the present summer. With this exception, the allegations contained in these petitions are quite correct, as the following extracts from my Reports will show.

[Here followed extracts from my Reports for the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862.]

From these extracts it will be seen that I have for the past 4 years brought under the notice of the Government the injustice done the Catholic inhabitants of Fogo by the Board of Education, or more correctly by those who really had the management of the funds, as the Board I believe were never consulted. But as the duties of the Inspector is limited to the giving a correct Report of the Schools in each district, and criticising, where necessary, the neglect of the teachers or the mismanagement of the Boards in any matter that he may think deserves such censure, the obligations of my office were discharged when I faithfully performed the above duties.

I have not received any justifiable excuse why the Catholic inhabitants of the district of Fogo and Twillingate should be so long deprived of the benefits which a judicious expenditure of

the Education grant, to which they were entitled, would necessarily confer on them.

That it did arise from want of funds occasioned by an expenditure on School erections, the following financial return, furnished me by the Rev. Patrick Ward, will sufficiently demonstrate:—

Ordinary appropriation for the districts.	Special grant.	Balance from past years.	Amount paid in Teachers' salaries.	Repairing or building School-Houses.	Balance on hand.
	Tilton and Fortune				
Fogo £63 1 4					
Fortune 30 0 0	£30 0 0	£286 10 6	£25 0 0	£93 8 0	£312 15 10

This financial return includes all the monies received up to the 1st of July, 1863, for the districts of Fogo and Twillingate and Moreton's Harbor, as well as the special grant for Tilton and Fortune Harbors.

The Rev. Patrick Ward also handed me a detailed statement of the expenditure of £107 15s. 4d. in the erection of the Tilton-Harbor School-house, £21 7s. 8d. of which was subscribed by the inhabitants. I also received from the Rev. gentleman a written communication, in which it is stated that the balance of £312 15s. 10d. sterling is in the hands of the Treasurer. The Treasurer, the Rev. gentleman also stated, was the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton. These last-mentioned documents you already possess copies of.

There has been no Catholic Board of Education appointed for the district of Twillingate. The money belonging to that district, as the financial return just given shows, has been drawn by the Chairman of the Fogo Board, although it is only when the amount appropriated for a district is less than £25 that the Act authorizes a contiguous Board to expend the money. The 9th section states—

[Here followed the section.]

Upon my visiting the district the present summer I found the School at Tilton Harbor in operation. The person who has charge of the School, Mr. Drysdale, appears to be a very superior person, and will no doubt conduct the School efficiently. There were 58

pupils assembled on the day I visited the School, all of whom were very backward. The supply of books was small, but since I returned from the district I find that Dr. Dalton has purchased books for this School from the Catholic Depot to the amount of £5. I was also shown, when visiting the School, some books kindly supplied by his Lordship to form the nucleus of a library. These books, which are most instructive and suitable for children, the pupils could have the use of, by paying a small sum annually. The School-house at Tilton Harbor is a large building, but somewhat faulty in style. I suggested some improvements, which the Rev. P. Ward promised to carry out.

The Fogo School was not in operation while I remained in the district, about a fortnight. The teacher is not a suitable person to have charge of it; and the fact of his being permitted to take six weeks or probably two months, of the summer, taken in connection with his incompetency, has made the Fogo School contribute but very indifferently to the requirements of the Catholic population in that place. There has not been a Catholic School at Joe Batt's Arm the past four years, and in Fortune Harbor there has not been one since the present Education Act came into operation.

The School at Tilton Harbor and the one at Fogo are the only Catholic Schools at present in operation in the districts of Fogo and Twillingate. Two additional Schools would be required, one at Joe Batt's Arm, and the other at Fortune Harbor. There is no School-house in either of these places. During my visit to Joe Batt's Arm, I drew up a memorandum of agreement, which Mr. Burke, a respectable resident, promised me would be freely signed by all the Catholic inhabitants of the place. This document bound the signers to procure and erect the frame of a School-house, and rough-board and clap-board the same; and it further stipulated that if the Board of Education would furnish the inhabitants with the necessary materials, they would complete the School-house and furnish it with desks, &c., by the first of June next. The Rev. P. Ward, on the part of the Board, promised me that the necessary materials would be supplied them this fall; and he further promised that a School-house would be erected in Fortune Harbor the coming winter. When these two additional Schools are in operation, under the charge of suitable teachers, and a more

competent teacher appointed to the Fogo School, the educational requirements of the Catholic population of these two districts will be fairly supplied ; and as there is at present so large a balance of the School-money available to carry out these improvements, I trust that I will soon be enabled to report their being carried into effect.

There are at present some vacancies in the Fogo Board of Education, and much will depend upon the appointment of suitable persons to fill those vacancies. The Right Rev. Dr. Dalton's name appears, by the published list, to be Chairman ; but I have been informed by his Lordship that he has no desire to hold such an appointment, and I am satisfied that a communication from the Government to Dr. Dalton, on the subject, would be followed by his Lordship's resignation.

I would, then, suggest that in the reformation of the Board, four members should be appointed from Tilton Harbor,—one of whom should be the resident clergyman, two from Fogo, and one from Joe Batt's Arm ; and that permission be given to hold the meetings of the Board at Tilton Harbor instead of Fogo, as directed by the Act,—the former place being the residence not only of the Clergyman, but also of the majority of the Board.

With these remarks I beg leave to submit this Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. KELLY,

Inspector Catholic Schools.

The Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Since the foregoing Report was written, I have been informed by the Secretary to the Catholic Board of Education at Harbor Grace, that lumber to the amount of £40 was forwarded to Joe Batt's Arm for the erection of the School-house there, and that a contract had been entered into to have a School-house erected this winter at Fortune Harbor, for which the contractor receives £85;—and further, that, if possible, a teacher would be procured to take charge of a School there for the winter.

Financial Statement for the year 1863, as furnished by the

No.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.			Special grant.			Balance from past year.			Over expenditure last year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Fortune Bay	56	10	0	Nil			4	16	0			
2	Burin	No return											
3	Placentia West	146	0	0	Nil			80	13	0			
4	Little Placentia	107	18	7	Nil			5	15	8			
5	Great Placentia	99	17	0	46	3	0	8	0	0			
6	St. Mary's	126	15	4	46	3	0				1	12	0
7	Trepassey	47	3	10				6	14	8			
8	Bay Bulls	181	4	0	46	3	0	39	0	0			
9	Ferryland	211	0	0	57	13	10				23	15	10
10	Harbor Main	245	4	2	57	13	10	17	16	2½			
11	Brigus	231	9	2				66	5	0			
12	Harbor Grace, &c., &c.	612	10	5	173	1	6				199	13	2
13	Bonavista and Trinity	209	12	3	57	13	10	47	15	10			
14	Fogo	96	2	8	30	0	0	286	10	6			
15	St. John's	1102	9	7				341	10	1			
		3473	17	0	514	12	0	904	16	11½	225	1	0

Returns from the Chairmen of the Educational Boards.

Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in building or repairing School Houses.	School rents and fuel.	School requisites.	Paid to Secretary of Boards.	Over expenditure of Boards.	Balance on hands.													
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
36	15	4				24	12	8											
117	0	0	52	0	0	6	0	0	51	13	0								
100	15	0	3	7	4	1	0	0	8	12	11								
138	0	0	11	15	0				5	7	0								
123	3	0				6	4	0	5	0	0	41	19	4					
39	0	0	7	0	0				7	18	6								
170	0	0	90	0	0	6	7	0											
230	0	0	14	18	0				41	13	9								
208	7	4	171	9	6	2	10	0	58	11	10								
163	0	0	110	5	6	14	8	8	10	0	0								
484	10	0	202	7	5	70	10	0	60	0	0	231	8	8					
200	10	3	408	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	93	9	5					
25	0	0	93	8	0							312	15	10					
703	10	0	486	9	5	23	10	0	88	19	6	30	0	0	111	10	9		
2739	10	11	1651	0	240	10	0	197	19	2	105	0	0	231	14	2	657	19	5

REMARKS.

No. 5—I would make this balance to be but £4 5s.

6—I would make this balance to be £36 19s. 4d.

9—This return is also incorrect. The Rev. Chairman states on the return, “that according to his calculation there is an overdrawn balance of £41 13s. 8d.” The return itself, however, shows the receipts and disbursements equal.

12—The Right Rev. Dr. Dalton in furnishing this return states —“The special grant for the Bay-de-Verds Commercial School has not been received for the last three years ; but the Hon. Receiver General, to whom the matter was notified, has given the assurance that provision would be made in the next Supply Bill for the payment of the amount thence arising—viz., £150 sterling. We have therefore placed it in the return, as though it had already been paid.”

13—This return would seem to imply that there was an overdrawn account of £300, instead of having a balance on hands. However, this is simply a mistake of the Rev. Chairman, who has not given, under the heading of “balance from past year,” the entire of the balances of past years, by the accumulation of which he is now enabled to expend £408 on School erections this year, and have still a balance on hands of £93 9s. 5d.

No. 31.

*Return of the number of Passengers per Steamer "Ariel,"
from 3rd June, 1863, to 8th April, 1864, and amount of
Freight for the same period.*

[Laid before the House on motion of the Hon. Mr. Kent.]

(Copy.)

St. JOHN'S, 8th April, 1864.

SIR,—

In compliance with the request contained in your communication of yesterday's date, I annex a return which contains as full particulars as I am able to furnish, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT GRIEVE,

Per C. T. RYLAND.

The Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

Number of Passengers per Steamer "Ariel," from 3rd June, 1863, to 8th April, 1864, and amount of Freight for same period.

		WEST.		NORTH.				
Voyage.	Passengers.		Freight.	Amount.	Passengers.		Freight.	Amount.
	Cabin.	Steerage.			Cabin.	Steerage.		
1	No	ne	(1863) Sundries	£ 3 3 6	8	2	Sundries	£ 1 5 9
2	11	1	"	0 14 0	4		Nil	0 11 9
3	7	4	677 qtls. Fish	50 5 6	19	2	Labrador, Sundries	0 1 6
4	7	2	(Judges,) Sundries	1 10 9	6	1	(Judges) 1 barrel	2 14 6
5	9		Puncheons and Barrels	2 17 0	8	1	Sundries	3 4 6
6	11	16	Frame of Store, &c.	20 1 1	18	1	" for Light House	0 12 6
7	18	11	70 qtls. Fish & Sundries	11 18 6	17	5	"	20 9 6
8	16	15	Board, Lumber and Oil	5 4 9	20	1	"	18 7 10
9	10	19	Full to Harbor Briton	32 16 0	5			
10	8	6	(1864) Sundries	26 19 10				
11	7		"	21 9 9				
12	9	4	"	14 19 0				
	113	78		£191 19 8	105	12		£47 7 10

Total.....Number of Passengers—308.

" Amount of Freight £239 7s. 6d.

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